Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A House—Wanted

WANTED—To Commission Men

WANTED—Live men to sell a

WANTED—To see parties who

WANTED—A Little House of

WANTED—Two farmers, to cultivate

WANTED—All Married Ladies

WANTED—5,000 second hand

WANTED—A purchaser for a

WANTED—$1500 per year. We

WANTED—Agents—$100 a

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—1 clerk, 1 salesman, 1

WANTED—All men looking for

WANTED—A Good Tinner.—

WANTED—3,000 men to go

WANTED—Disabled officers and

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good girl to do

WANTED—A Girl to do general

WANTED—Two good Servants

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Desk

WANTED—To Rent—A Store,

WANTED—To Rent—A House

WANTED—To Rent—A good

WANTED—To Rent—A House,

WANTED—To Rent—A Hotel,

WANTED—To Rent—Store, on

To Rent.

TO RENT—Two (2) stores from

TO RENT—Second floor, with

TO RENT—A new two-story

TO RENT—1069 Wabash avenue.

TO RENT—A large and well

TO RENT—A room, 20x50 feet

TO RENT—Store and 2 Rooms

TO RENT—Two pleasant, well

TO RENT—I have a pleasant

TO RENT—Two pleasant furnished

TO RENT—The five-story stone

TO RENT—House No. 180 West

TO RENT—Two fine large furnished

TO RENT—The fine lofts over the

TO RENT—And furniture for sale

TO RENT—The 2d floor, Nos. 47

TO RENT—First-class Dock property

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—A family

BOARDING—Wanted—A pleasant

Boarding.

BOARDING—One handsomely

BOARDING—Good accommodations

BOARDING—Four gentlemen

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms,

BOARDING—A few boarders can

BOARDING—Good rooms, with

BOARDING—A few gentlemen

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of

BOARDING—Good rooms with

BOARDING—A large, handsome

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents

WANTED—Agents—In

WANTED—Agents—Situation

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—A Partner

WANTED—Partnership

WANTED—Partner

Strayed.

STRAYED—From my farm

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

THE NEWS.

...has been struck in Australia.

...amount of internal revenue received ...

...Greeley has been elected President ...American Institute.

...Baldwin, Esq., for some years Register ...in Ohio, has been appointed Cashier ...Bureau.

...Cushing of Albemarle fame, has had ...broken by falling from a horse in ...

...has passed the West Virginia House ...for the permanent location of ...at Buckhannon.

...W. Hughes was executed at Cleveland ...for the murder of Tamzen Parsons. ...the event will be found elsewhere.

...afternoon paper has made its appearance ..., called the *Daily National Union*. ...as editor and proprietor.

...Nebraska Legislature has formed a ...Constitution, to be submitted to the people ...which occasion the election of State ...will also take place.

...Thomas A. Marshall, of Louisville, ...been appointed, and accepted the office of ...of the Court of Appeals, made vacant by the recent death of Judge Sampson.

...members of Congress have ad...a note to the Internal Revenue Commissioner ...inviting them to visit Ohio and inspect the ...interests of that State.

...of churches are the latest novelty ...in the South, and alternate with ...assassinations, &c., in that reconstructed ...

...at St. Joseph, Mo., has this ...three legs from men who were so ...as to require this rigid remedy to save ..., and quite a number have lost fingers.

...Porter has gone to Europe, and ...Superintendent of a mining company ... Having left that region with a flea in ...not ambitious to return, and the ...are not ambitious that he should.

...from Aspinwall are that Peru has ...alliance, offensive and defensive, with ...made common cause with her against ...frigates and two steam corvettes have ...to effect a junction with the Chilian ...

...C. Cook, Member of Congress from ...has prepared a bill, at the request of the ...loyal persons in Kentucky and other ...prosecution for acts committed during ...by military order.

...York there is an active demand for ...notes, and they promise to be still higher ...demand from city banks, which are weak in ...of lawful money. The weekly statement ...that leading institutions are violating ...doing business in a manner neither ...nor legal.

...recently reported that the name of ...will be presented to the State Re... Convention of Rhode Island as a candidate ...of Governor for the ensuing year. The ...been repeated by men from various parts ...with an interest which shows how deep ...gallant officer has on all classes.

...Madison *Journal* says all bounties for ...from the State of Wisconsin, must be ...within twenty days after killing the wolf, ...bounty will not be paid. An instance has ...where a man failed to get the bounty ...delaying his application. It is urged by ...the clause in the statute giving only ...to report, should be repealed.

...Cincinnati *Gazette* says the despatch ...from Benno Speyer, saying that he had not ...and would be back immediately to resume ...did not deter his creditors from forcing ... The contents were found to be little more ...than expected. There were $54 in ancient ...coins, and 57 in counterfeit currency. ...he will find but little capital with ...commence operations.

...Alexandria, Va., *Gazette* says Mrs. Col. ...Mosby, who has been several days seeking ...husband, from the authorities in Washington ...privilege accorded to other paroled prisoners of war, has returned to her home in Warrenton ...succeeded in obtaining from General ...object of her visit. The papers given ...shall hold good until revoked by the ...

...Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says the ...is somewhat abating in that city, yet not ...so as to warrant any neglect of caution. ...recommendation of Mayor Wells, in his communication to the Common Council on Monday ...says the *Advertiser*, to receive the ... [illegible]

CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL BY BOTH HOUSES.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill by the House.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PENSACOLA AND NORFOLK STRICKEN OUT.

Reception of Union Generals in the House.

Later from Europe.

CHILIAN PRIVATEERS OFF VALENTIA.

Russia Seeking Diplomatic Intercourse with the Pope.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Progress of the Paraguayan War.

PERU MAKES COMMON CAUSE WITH CHILI AGAINST SPAIN.

Valparaiso Blockaded by the Spanish Fleet.

FROM CLEVELAND

Execution of the Murderer Dr. J. W. Hughes.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

Mr. COWAN presented a petition in favor of a protective tariff, and Mr. SHERMAN presented one for a reduction of the tax on agricultural implements, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. GUTHRIE, of Ky., presented the credentials of Geo. Houston, senator elect from Alabama for the short term. Mr. Guthrie stated that Mr. Houston, during the war, was a consistent Union man. The credentials were ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a resolution which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War for a compendium of medical statistics collected during the war.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring that as charges of speculation and fraud had been made against the cotton agents of the Treasury Department; therefore

Resolved, That a committee be raised to investigate such charges.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866. NUMBER 251.

...honor received at their hands. When that unnatural and terrible rebellion was brought on he resolved in the inmost recesses of his heart to sustain the republic. He never, during that contest, laid down his arms, but kept the faith. He had now returned to civil life, and among the evidences of friendship extended to him he should ever highly cherish in grateful remembrance the kindness and friendship expressed for him here to-day. (Applause.)

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, and much time was occupied in discussing the various details of the bill, but no final action was taken.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pa., introduced a bill extending the benefits of section 4 of the army appropriation bill, approved March 3d, 1865, so as to give all officers of volunteers below the rank of Brigadier General, who were mustered out at their own request or otherwise honorably discharged, after April 9, 1865, three months' pay proper, the same as if they had been mustered out with their respective regiments.

Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

The House proceeded to act on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole to the naval appropriation bill.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of the Whole by 77 against 56 votes, striking out the appropriation of $286,000 for a machine shop and main building at Brooklyn navy yard; also $191,000 for machine shop and some other items, were stricken out. The item of $108,000 for the island adjoining Portsmouth Navy Yard, was retained. All items for the Boston Navy Yard were retained except $21,000 for the purchase of the right of drainage through the yard, now held by the city of Charlestown; $162,381 for office building, and $125,000 for the purchase of Oakman & Eldridge's wharf; $30,000 each for the protection of public property at the Norfolk and Pensacola yards ... [illegible] ...the appropriation as bounties for the destruction of the enemy's vessels during the rebellion, applicable to all cases; also, a new section that no part of the amount appropriated shall be paid in violation of the act prescribing the oath of office. The bill then passed.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian—France—Mexican Affairs—Increase of the Cattle Plague—The Fenian Trials—Seizures of Arms—A Peruvian Vessel Detained—A Royal Birth—Opening of Parliament—Chilian Privateers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, Liverpool, 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, Queenstown the 28th, has arrived here.

Lord Monck, the Canadian Governor-General, is a passenger.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the Mexican question, with reference to Mr. Bigelow's despatches, says Drouyn de l'Huys could not give an explanation in regard to the internal administration of Mexico, for which the Mexican government is responsible. It adds, the United States cannot call resistance by plundering adventurers war, after refusing the title of belligerents to the Confederates.

The *Patrie* says the official yellow book will not contain the despatches between France and America on the Mexican question as that question is still pending.

The cattle plague still continues to increase. The latest weekly return shows for the first time over ten thousand cases.

Fenian trials continue daily. The Dublin police had seized a number of swords and bayonets in an Orange Lodge. Arms were also seized at Belfast.

A vessel in the Thames on the point of sailing for Peru was detained at the instance of the Spanish Consul. It was alleged she designed making a regular war on Spanish commerce under the Chilian flag.

The Bank of France gained nearly 3,750,000 francs in bullion during the week.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son on the 24th.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Communication to the Internal Revenue Commission—The Western Tobacco Interest—The Military Bill—A New Class of Claims—Appointment—Donations for the Freedmen from Birmingham—Internal Revenue Receipts.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

A Singular Error—The Naval Appropriation Bill—Details of Appropriations—Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

Bill for the Protection of Loyal Persons in Kentucky and other States.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

...order, verbal, general or special, issued by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district or place within which such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done or committed, by the person or officer to whom the order is addressed, or by any person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held, and are hereby declared to come within the provision of the act to which this is amendatory, and within the purview of the fourth, fifth and sixth sections of said act for all the purposes of defence, transfer, appeal, error or limitation provided therein.

Its second section provides that the production of the original as a certified copy of the order mentioned in the first section shall be evidence of its authenticity, or if the order is lost or destroyed, production of secondary evidence shall be admissible.

Its third section provides that the right of removal from the State Court to the U. S. Circuit Court may be exercised as before, but nothing herein contained shall be held to abridge the right of such removal after final judgment in the State Court.

Its fourth section provides that if the State Court shall, notwithstanding the performance of all things required for the removal of the case to the Circuit Court aforesaid, proceed further in said cause or prosecution before the certificate of removal is produced, all such proceedings shall be void and all parties concerned therein shall be ...in damages to the party aggrieved.

It will be seen that this bill is of the first importance and that its effect will be much the same as that of one clause in the ...some time ago issued by Gen. Grant for the protection of persons in the late rebellious States. The measure will probably encounter serious opposition, but the Judiciary Committee expect to be able to finally carry it through the House.

The Virginia Indorsing Committee—Message from the President—The Freedmen's Bureau Bill—Colorado Ores.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The committee appointed by the Virginia Legislature have arrived here to communicate to the President the resolutions of that body approving his policy with reference to restoration, and expressing a determination to co-operate with him in the wise, firm, and just policy adopted by him, with all the energy and power they can devote to the subject. Owing to the prolonged session of the Cabinet, the interview is fixed for to-morrow.

The President to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of War and the Attorney General in reply to a resolution requesting him, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish any report or reports made by the Judge Advocate General or any other officer of the Government, as to the grounds, facts, or accusations upon which Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay, jr., Stephen R. Mallory and David L. Yulee, or either of them are held in confinement.

The amendatory Freedmen's Bureau bill, having passed both Houses, will soon be presented to the President for his signature. The bill as it now stands does not restrict the operations of the Bureau to the States in which the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* was suspended on the 1st inst., as amended by the House, but disagreed to by the Senate. It is of general application.

A hundred and fifty-seven pounds of bullion from Colorado ores, the first run by the Lyons smelting process, on exhibition here, will be sent to Chicago soon. The smelting process exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *Post's* Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee will take up the subject of general taxation on Tuesday next.

The Dodge vs. Brooks election case will occupy at least ten days longer in the hearing. The counsel of Mr. Dodge will close the present argument of the case next Tuesday.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Rantings of a Rebel—A Shocking Murder—The River.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Feb. 9.

In the Senate the Franchise Committee reported a bill conferring suffrage upon all freemen, black and white, except such as held office under the ...

[illegible]

FROM FRANKFORT.

Proceedings of the Legislature—The Conservative Caucus a Failure—Crime—Judicial Appointment.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 9.

[illegible]

FROM MACON, GA.

Affray in Augusta—Church Robbing—Stonewall Jackson Benefit—Cotton—Trial of G. B. Lamar, Jr.—An Exaggerated Negro Outbreak.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MACON, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Coolbaugh, the Swindler, wanted in New York—The Tubular Boiler Question—Fenian Matters—Opposition Fenian Sisterhood.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

FROM FOND DU LAC.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

...Bragg of this city, and Col. Bouck of Oshkosh. Crowds attended the trial, especially during the speeches of Messrs. Bragg and Carpenter. Among the numerous surgeons whose opinions have been taken from the witness stand was Surgeon General Wolcott. A great solicitude has been shown among the medical craft in the result of this case, as they directly object to a precedent in the case of a fine of $5,000 for the privilege of killing a man. The jury were charged at 4 o'clock of Thursday, and at 9 of Friday reported they could not agree.

The celebrated Railroad farm mortgage cases have been continued another term.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Interesting Fact Concerning the State Militia Law.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.

Some days ago Gov. Baker received a letter from Hon. Green Clay Smith, Chairman of the Military Committee of the National House of Representatives, asking for a copy of the militia law of the State of Indiana and other documents pertaining thereto, and information as to the working of the law and services rendered by the militia during the rebellion, for the purpose of assisting the committee in preparing a bill for the organization of a national militia. This letter was referred by Gov. Baker to Adjutant General Terrell, and that officer has to-day forwarded to Mr. Smith the documents and information requested. Amongst other items of interest he states that though the law is very defective and its provisions entirely inadequate, yet under the pressure of the great public danger, nearly 200 companies of the Legion were raised and armed under it for the defence of our border. In all some 50,000 militia have been employed in active service for various terms varying from ten to thirty days. The expense of maintaining these troops has been large, the State having already paid out four hundred thousand dollars for this purpose, and it is estimated that about $200,000 more will have to be expended to bring up all arrears. A portion of these amounts has been refunded by the General Government, and the State has filed her claims for the remainder. Gen. Terrell favors the enactment of a national militia law as proposed by the Committee.

An official despatch was received this afternoon by the Governor, from the War Department, stating that an order has been issued for the muster-out of the 34th Indiana infantry, now in Texas.

FROM CLEVELAND.

The Execution of Dr. John W. Hughes—The Murder of Tamzen Parsons—Scenes on the Scaffold.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.

Dr. John W. Hughes, the murderer of Miss Tamzen Parsons, of Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, was executed in the county jail in this city, at seven minutes past one o'clock, this afternoon. He had eloped to Pittsburgh with this girl of seventeen years of age, on the nineteenth of December, 1864. They were married on the following day, and he was arrested on the 21st on the charge of adultery and bigamy, was tried, sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, but was pardoned out in five or six months. He returned in May, 1865, and visited Tamzen's father's house on the 18th of July for the purpose of inducing her to live with him. On her refusal to comply he shot her dead in Bedford village.

On the 9th of August he was arrested, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced on the 28th of December last to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, as he did to-day. He made a twenty minutes speech on the scaffold, denouncing Moses as the greatest murderer in history, and his law not God's law. He said there was no sense in murdering him. He did not believe that Christ was the son of God, &c. He was killed instantly by the fall—six feet two inches. Not a muscle moved in the act.

Some two hundred persons were present in the jail, and a crowd of perhaps a thousand blocked up the jail gates and filled the adjacent streets. The body of Dr. Hughes was taken in charge by the Isle ...

[illegible]

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 9.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 9.

[illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.

[illegible]

FROM ASPINWALL.

Alliance Formed between Peru and Chili against Spain—Sailing of a Peruvian Fleet—Valparaiso Blockaded—Revolution in Panama Frustrated.

[illegible]

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Seized in Montana—The Markets—Mining Stocks—Hurricane at Honolulu—Accident to Lieut. Cushing—Finances—Oil Struck in Australia.

[illegible]

...ing the property calculate, as they get thoroughly to work, to refine 25,000 gallons of oil per week, and supply consumers of ... cents per gallon.

THE ARRESTED CHILIAN AGENT.

He Publishes a Card to the Public—Alleged Falsity of Reports, Etc.

NEW YORK, February ...—Senor McKenna publishes a letter in the *Herald* this morning attempting to explain the circumstances connected with the recent proceedings against him of the authorities on the suspicion of his complication in a scheme to fit out an expedition in this city to assist Chili in its war with Spain. He says that all the mysterious details, the novel incidents of his arrest, and the inventions of all sorts published by the press, are each and all of them fictitious, gotten up to excite curiosity, or ... perhaps, been dictated by less noble motives. It is assured that Spanish agents were found in the neighborhood of his house at the time when the attempt to take him to prison took place, and the same agents insisted that the public functionary should execute it. He says that at this time he will not say a single word with regard to his alleged proposition to fit out an expedition against the dominions of the Queen of Spain, neither will he explain the error made by the telegraph in the transmission of the despatch of Mr. Astra Barusa, the Chilian Minister at Washington; for all this the proper time will come before the tribunal of justice and before the grand jury of public opinion. He adds: "I will come forward alone to maintain the justice and legality of my proceeding, and the people of the United States and the civilized world in general shall know if the grand principles which we the glory, the power and the prestige of this country in the old time, are to-day only shadows of the past, or if they may still be seen like a rainbow of hope, by free men and a free people, who are to be subjected to the aggressions of crowned usurpers, from the Rio Grande to the archipelago of Chiloe."

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Attempted Forgery—Counterfeits—Guerrillas in Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—An attempt was made yesterday to pass a forged check of $8,000 at the People's Bank of this city, drawn upon Mitchell & Armstrong. It failed, and the police are after the rascal.

Twenty dollar counterfeits, national currency, are afloat here. One man has been arrested for trying to pass one.

About a dozen of Harper's old band of guerrillas still infest Sumner and Robertson counties, Tenn. On Friday last they shot J. G. Smart, Justice of the Peace of Sumner county, in his own house. He had two bullet holes through his body. This band of outlaws is the terror of that section of the country. They are regular highway robbers.

The steamers Mississippi and Peytona have been turned back from Cairo, and will not again return to this port. This was done because the underwriters of Louisville refuse to insure on boats or cargoes where tubular boilers are used. Both the Mississippi and Peytona are tubulars. ...

[illegible]

Finances in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—From the *Commercial's* money article we extract the following: ...

[illegible]

Form and Calibre of Arms.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—...

[illegible]

The South American War.

[illegible]

The Opening of the French Legislature.

[illegible]

Daily Weather Report.

[Received by the United States Telegraph Line.]

February 9—10:30 a. m.

[illegible]

Spanish Bravado.

[illegible]

A Policy Wanted.

[illegible]

Colored Troops to be Mustered Out.

[illegible]

From West Virginia.

[illegible]

Railroad Accident.

[illegible]

Internal Revenue.

[illegible]

Mail Robbery.

[illegible]

A Counterfeiter Convicted.

[illegible]

An Execution Stayed.

[illegible]

From Fortress Monroe.

[illegible]

...otherwise, were sold at from ... per pound. Three Gatling guns brought $31 each, and twelve steel guns $ ... per pound; Burnside carbines $10. There was also sold a miscellaneous collection of old muskets, smooth bore and rifled, blacksmith's tools, etc., etc.

The stormy weather still continues. The wind is northeasterly. A fleet of some forty vessels is in the harbor, awaiting a chance to sail, among which are the barques Delaware, for Rio Janeiro, Eliza Raymond, for New York, Susan Jane, for New York, and brigs Clara Ellen and Navarino, for New York.

Movement for a State Government in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 9.—The Legislature has formed a State Constitution, to be submitted to the people on the 2d of June. The election of State officers will take place at the same time.

A Minstrel Shot by a Rebel.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A report prevails in this city to the effect that Archy Hughes, the well-known minstrel, was shot by a Southern rebel refugee in Montreal, Canada East, on Wednesday night.

An Absconding Express Agent.

ST. MARY'S, C. W., Feb. 9.—Phelps, the agent of the American Express Company here, has absconded, taking with him $12,000. He has gone to Europe.

Adjournment of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—The Maryland Legislature adjourned last night. It refused to entertain the proposition to amend or repeal the registration law.

Relief of the Chambersburg Sufferers.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—The bill appropriating $500,000 for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers passed the House last night.

Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Kingsland Oil Company's works, on Newtown creek, were burned last night. Loss, $35,000; about one-third insured.

Death of a Boston Reporter.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Walter Bartlett, a reporter connected with the Boston *Post*, died this morning, aged 26 years.

Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Horace Greeley has been elected President of the American Institute.

HABIT.

J. B. Gough Before the Young Men's Association, at Crosby's Opera House.

John B. Gough, the noted temperance lecturer, delivered his new lecture on "Habit," last evening, in Crosby's Opera House, in presence of an immense audience, which filled every available portion of the vast edifice.

Rev. Robert Collyer introduced him to the audience as appearing under the auspices of the Young Men's Association.

Mr. Gough then addressed himself to his subject somewhat as follows:

[illegible]

Trial for Murder.

[illegible]

New Advertisements

The Sunday Times

A PAPER FOR THE MILLION.

The First Number to be Issued To-morrow Morning.

On Sunday morning, the 11th inst., we shall commence the publication of THE SUNDAY TIMES as a distinct and separate paper from the regular daily issue of THE CHICAGO TIMES. In size it will be the same as the daily edition. The matter will be expressly prepared for it, none of which (except the most important telegraphic dispatches and certain market intelligence) will appear in the Monday's issue. Only limited space will be appropriated to advertisements, by which the quantity of reading matter will be very large. Politics will be mostly excluded. News, (embracing the latest despatches by telegraph,) foreign, domestic, local and religious; foreign and home gossip; musical and theatrical intelligence, including a carefully prepared review for the week of events in the city; reports of the fashions; art and literary criticisms; poetry, tales, and sketches; editorials, chiefly on miscellaneous subjects; correspondence, designed for this issue; miniatures of people and things; pen-pictures of city and country life; all sorts of items in profusion; the latest commercial and financial intelligence,—such will be the material of which we shall make THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The want of such a paper has been long felt in Chicago. In other cities, where the fields are not so good as this, Sunday papers are highly popular and successful. We feel perfectly assured of the abundant popularity and success of THE SUNDAY TIMES. We look for a very large circulation, in the country as well as in the city. The grand design of the paper will be to amuse, instruct and elevate. It will be a paper which all classes of people will read with pleasure and profit.

PRICES:

It will be sold by newsboys in the city, and by newsdealers in the city and country and on railway trains, at FIVE CENTS per copy.

It will be delivered by carriers to subscribers in the city at the rate of FIVE CENTS per copy. Subscribers to both the daily and Sunday editions will pay THIRTY CENTS per week. Subscribers will of course be served with the Sunday, independent of the daily edition.

[illegible]

W. F. STOREY & CO.,

ST. SUIT'S KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEY

Address S. T. SUIT & CO., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

GRAY'S Petroleum Vapor Stove AND LIGHT.

TO LOVERS OF THE DRAMA. PLAYS. McNALLY & CO., 81 DEARBORN STREET, Have added to their already large stock 5,000 American and English Plays, COMIC DRAMAS.

DIARIES! DIARIES!! A FINE ASSORTMENT OF POCKET DIARIES SELLING AT COST AT McNALLY & CO'S, 81 Dearborn street.

A NEW STORE JUST OPENED. DUFFEE & PARROTT, 227 SOUTH CLARK ST.

MINIATURE PORTRAITS ON THE DIAL OF YOUR WATCH.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD ... TURNER & SIDWAY, 49 Lake street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. TURNER, BRISTOL & CO., Leather and Findings Business, 49 LAKE STREET.

New Advertisements.

LUMBER YARD WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED. $500 or $600 per annum

MASONIC.—There will be a Special ...

WILSON'S IMPROVED SEAM SHIRTS,

Money to Loan.

REMOVING.

LOANS

DESKS! DESKS! DESKS! Office Desks, Tables, Chairs, &c., &c.

CASSIMERE SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR

New Advertisements.

Every Saturday.

NUMBER 6 NOW READY.

Contents:

SHADOWS OF THE OLD BOOKSELLERS.
A NIGHT IN A WORKHOUSE.
POPULAR TOYS.
ABOARD THE PROMISED LAND.
AN OLD GRAVEYARD.
RECENT ITALIAN LITERATURE.
VICTOR HUGO'S NEW VOLUME OF POEMS.
FOREIGN NOTES.
SYMBOLS OF VICTORY.

We copy the following from the Boston *Transcript*:

"The sixth number of 'Every Saturday' contains a paper entitled 'A Night in a Workhouse,' the publication of which, in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has created the greatest excitement. It appears that the writer (Mr. Anthony Trollope, says the London *Review*) disguised himself as a vagrant, and obtained quarters for the night in the Lambeth workhouse, for the purpose of ascertaining how the London poor are treated in that highly respectable institution. The record of the misery he saw and endured in this single night is almost too terrible to be credited. The pathos of a hundred novels is crowded into this one brief page torn from real life. 'There is not a conception of Dante,' says the *Spectator*, 'more grotesquely horrible than the one which the contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette* has painted so well.' In that heart-sickening workhouse the writer found, ready made to his hand, such characters as only Dickens has hitherto dreamed of depicting. With a pen as brave as it is brilliant he has laid bare to the English public an abuse which could exist nowhere but in London. Of course these revelations have drawn forth 'cards' from the Lambeth officials; but the facts stand, and will not be silenced. Since Charles Reade's onslaught on the prison system, no article of the kind has caused such a furore as 'A Night in a Workhouse.'"

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 10, 1866.

TAMMANY AND NEW ORLEANS.

The New Jersey Democrat who still votes every four years for Andrew Jackson has been supposed to be a myth. His counterpart is found, however, in that interesting collection of fossils of the Silurian formation which assemble annually to celebrate the battle of New Orleans—not the gallant, intrepid and heroic battle wherein Admiral Farragut and his sailors ran through the galling tempest of leaden death, as it poured upon them from the rebel forts Jackson and St. Philip,—not the battle wherein Capt. Boggs, of the Varuna, fought a dozen or more iron-clad rebel crafts, filled with Southern "Democrats" of the Tammany tribe, until he had sunk them all, and at last his own riddled but victorious craft went down with guns booming and colors flying,—not the battle which, against fearful odds, planted the Federal flag where it now floats, on the Custom House at New Orleans—far be it from Tammany to vex the righteous souls of the rebel Democracy by recalling a scene so painful.

But in the year 1815, by one of those strange misfortunes, which are among the most inscrutable dispensations of Providence, Gen. Jackson, in ignorance of the fact that a treaty of peace had ended the war between America and Great Britain one month before, and that the couriers conveying the news were toiling with might and main to prevent the military blunder which was impending—precipitated by a night attack a battle which should never have been fought but which resulted in a very serious loss of life to the British forces. As a mere illustration of animal pluck, if the physical courage of Americans needed any such proof, the battle was not without its uses. But our courage needed no such testimony.

Under these circumstances it is the height of folly to pretend that any good result whatever accrued from this fatal mistake, and only an amazing stupidity can pretend that it had any effect to close a war which had been closed a month before it was fought or to guarantee rights which had already been settled, or to protect our Southwestern frontier, when, had not Jackson precipitated the contest, the same week would have witnessed the peaceful withdrawal of the British forces.

Yet the Tammany Society of New York, who have no stomach for the Battle of New Orleans, which restored the Federal flag to that city and delivered it from a foul rebellion, three years ago, religiously venerate the unfortunate blunder which sacrificed thousands of lives to no purpose whatever half a century ago.

The Tammany Society, whose members slayed the Sneak and the Tory, or fought the nation tooth and nail in its efforts to preserve its national life and liberties but yesterday, humbly adores the heroic blunders of a past and dead epoch. Can no inspired voice teach these dead men of Tammany, these fossilized [illegible] and petrified Cambrelings and ossified Purdys, the antediluvian Barlow, the pre-adamite Belmont and Tweed of the silurian formation, and Sweeney of the Devonian period, to either lie quiet in their graves or else to come forth in their resurrection garments, and not mock the daylight with stalking specters of the dead.

Every State in the Union has now a baker's dozen of military men, whose achievements reflect far more lustre upon the history of this country than Jackson's Battle of New Orleans. A thousand events of the last war better deserve commemoration, and half a million of men now living better deserve the practical homage of the Sachems of Tammany. But they defer to that rebel sentiment which erased from Jackson's monument the inscription "Liberty and Union are one;" and in deference to that sentiment refuse to celebrate the victories won over domestic traitors in behalf of union and liberty but seek some battle or blunder of a half century back in which Southerners took an honorable part. As well refuse to celebrate the Fourth day of July, and substitute some skirmish of Queen Anne's war, because no Englishman can participate in the more recent occasion, or going still farther back, lest even the commemoration of a battle in the French and Indian wars might wound the feelings of the French and Indians, let the Tammany Society celebrate the Crusades, or the capture of Jerusalem by Titus, or the Fall of Ancient Troy. To prove that we do not mistake the spirit of the Tammany celebration we quote from the letters of John Van Buren and Andrew Johnson now first published in connection with that event. Van Buren says:

"Since the establishment of the society in 1789, it has commemorated those events in the history of our country which animate the patriotism of our people, and strengthen our devotion to our glorious Union; and among these none were more conspicuous or important than the great victory which saved our southwestern frontier from butchery and plunder, and closed the war of 1812 in a blaze of glory.

"The recent sad civil strife has given rise to celebrations in the opposite sections of our Union, which are designed to commemorate the victories of brethren over brethren. It is with unfeigned joy that the Tammany Society herald the advent of a season when they can recur to an event which no achievements in our subsequent history can ever dim, and which reunited brethren, in every portion of our glorious Republic, can celebrate with equal pride and gratification."

President Johnson replies:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 2, 1866.

S[illegible]—I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt from the Ancient Society of Tammany, of an invitation to attend their semi-centennial celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans. It would afford me sincere gratification to join you in commemorating the eminent services of the hero of that great victory, who, in field and in council, ever [illegible] his devotion to the Union of the States, and won for himself enduring national renown. My engagements, however, will not permit me to be present, and I regret this the more as the occasion is in honor of an event to which, as you justly remark, reunited brethren in every portion of the republic can recur with equal gratification and pride.

"The inspiration derived from the contemplation of common trials, common victories and national traditions sacredly cherished by every American, cannot fail to exert an important influence in healing the irritations of sectional wounds and strengthening the feeling of devotion to the federal Union, the maintenance and preservation of which in all its dignity and purity, was the sole aim of the intrepid and incorruptible patriot, Andrew Jackson.

With great respect, sincerely yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. John Van Buren, Chairman, &c., &c., New York City.

CONSERVATISM.

We are called Radicals, and we do not quarrel with the name. One must be something less than man, who would not be radical now. When a whole structure of society and Government, under which twelve millions of people lived, has fallen on account of radical defect in the foundation, we should be ashamed to be found trying to replace the quicksand and to relay the crushed fragments of the old rotten sleepers. When the roots are laid bare, a man's work is at the root.

But we are conservatives after the most straitest sect, and that is the reason why we are straight Republicans. Some people seem to think that the only conservative element in the world is salt. Salt is very good to preserve dead things. If all we wish is to keep the lifeless tissue until it is convenient to eat it, there is nothing better for our purpose. Salt will check the processes of nature and preserve the form of death. But if we have a live horse, and wish to keep him gallant and strong, we will not salt him down. Conservatism, in his case, means clover and corn, exercise and training. If a State is dead or dying of incurable consumption, as Rome was when Julius Cæsar undertook its care, it wants salt; we must have something to check the morbid action which we cannot cure, so that the sick man shall be as long in dying as possible. In the old Roman Republic the arrogant spirit of slaveholders had gone on until it domineered over the world, and of course the heart was incurably diseased. The virtue of Cicero, or Cato, or Seneca, could not save it. Slavery had struck from the hand to the heart, and Rome must have a master, she [illegible] a master, and under such despots as even Nero and Domitian, the forms and movement of a free state were still retained and acted for hundreds of years after the Republic was dead.

There is an older and a better conservatism. When God had formed man of the dust of the ground, he did not sink the beautiful image in the Dead Sea, salt as it is. He breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul: and the living soul has preserved man upon the earth ever since, not in salt preserves, by keeping the same [illegible] by continually [illegible] outlived [illegible] changed as [illegible] and man has continued [illegible]

And the glory of its struggle is a young nation, which has just proved the vigor and the soundness of its life by throwing off the hereditary disease of nations. What is conservatism for such a people? We know of no other conservative for a live man or a live nation except a living soul; and a living soul must have living principles. A soul lives on ideas; and it is healthful, and great, and vigorous and virtuous, or mean and sickly or dead, according to the character of the ideas on which it feeds, and exactly there is hidden the key of the future. Men have always felt that the utmost earthly happiness of the race was in some way wrapped in the bud of national organization; and so they have freely died for their countries. They have died in vain, for the nations have only stood at the brazen gate of the cavern, uttering a fruitless jargon; none of them have yet spoken the clear sesame which will open the way to liberty. And yet not in vain have all the martyrs died. In their very dying lay the principle of the devotion of man for mankind, which, if it could find a voice, would break the bond. Hope is not dead so long as there are martyrs to die. The young nation stands forth with its word, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." The old gate of Doubting Castle opens, and millions see the light and breathe the air as never before. We are free now if we will; "but that gate, as it opened, made such a "creaking that it waked Giant Despair, who "hastily rising to pursue his prisoners, felt "his limbs to fail, for his fits took him again, "so that he could by no means go after "them." We stand by the open gate; there is the poor giant writhing in his fits. We see how one word has hurt him, and how fearfully he raves of what he would do if he could. Shall we take back the word which has made him so much trouble, and go and comfort the sufferer until the gate shuts back again upon the prisoners, and the giant is a giant again, and we have restored "the Union "as it was?"

That is not what we understand by conservatism. We believe that our nation has a living soul; and that the word of life for that soul is, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Our nation exists simply to embody that law, and to execute it by its power in our own domain, and by its influence all over the world. There is no national greatness to which that law will not raise us. There is no debasement to which a denial of that law would not sink us. Therefore we, as strict and earnest conservatives, will be content with nothing short of the full acceptance of that law, as the paramount rule of our public life.

Though we feel warmly in the case, we have none of those long forebodings, terminating in darkness, which make the usual mood of those who are called Conservatives. We have faith in God and in our nation. It has laid hold of the key of promise and opened the prison door, and it will not shut it again. If any individuals choose to go back, let them go, if they can. The nation knows what it means, and they cannot shut the door, and as the millions come out—over them, if need be—they will at last fall into line. And they will be welcome. The deliverance is for all men.

Our confidence of the future of the nation does not rest merely upon our assurance, that it will upon the whole be true to the principle of its life. A man does not become strong and efficient without work and opposition; and we should fear a feeble and an impure life for a nation, unless its principle has the benefit of exercise and struggle. We have work, heavy work, not too much, but enough for us. The angels see nothing now, in the practical carrying out of the work of the Son of Man, more beautiful than the quiet earnestness with which the true men and women of the North are bending themselves to the work of educating the freedmen. And this is only a single illustration, either of what is being done or of what is to be done in the realization of thorough peaceful works of good will, of a system of things in which an entire nation, and then a whole world shall have the opportunity, and the ability, and the disposition to enjoy the fruits of Christian civilization.

A COMING MAN.

When black insanity in an instant of time accomplishes musical feats that white sanity cannot master in a life time, and a black man beards a white President in his house and shivers his half hour of argument in a half minute of common sense, it is time to stop and consider whither we are drifting, and to find some means for the suppression of this boy, blind Tom, and this man Douglas, whose eyes are open.

We call upon the Graus and Maretzeks and Ulmanns, the singing schools and church choirs, to muster their forces for combined suppression of this idiot, who accomplishes without brains more than they can with them, before the sceptre slips from their grasp and a race of black idiots sing the Borgia and Trovatore from our stages, and Mear and Boynton from our choirs.

We call upon the Doolittles and Guthries and Saulsburys to suppress this man Douglas, who so irreverently demolishes a white President, lest it may be noted against us in historic chronicles, that we of the nineteenth century proposed raising to our equality men whose black cuticles were the only signs of inequality; otherwise they may find to their detriment that figs can grow upon thistles. Where are the Democratic asses that shall crop these thistles and nip these prospects of figs. It is time they were up and doing, for the negative color is fast making itself positive.

We therefore implore the Democratic party to muster its clans; to call from their tombs its Pierces and Seymours to the light of day; to send their spavined war-horse Buchanan to the horse leech; to summon the faithful from the Five Points and the Bridgeports and the reconstructed man-sellers and woman-whippers with their rusty chains and unused whips; to hoist the standard of State Rights,—which means the right of the minority to rule the majority, and of the strong to crush the weak, sound trumpets and drums and utterly crush the black Douglas between the millstones of Democratic vengeance. It will not do for the Democratic cohorts to sleep upon their arms. For the negro has worked like a man without a man's wages; he has suffered like a man wrongs which would have annihilated any other race; he has fought like a man without a man's rights; he reasons like a man for a man's privileges, and there is a growing suspicion both in the mind and heart of the people that he is a man and entitled to that "generality" of the Declaration which has never yet "glittered" for him, that "all men are created equal."

NOT A CANDIDATE.

"Not any more, I thank you," says the bibulous man in the play, while he holds out his glass toward the gentleman with the bottle. "Not any more Presidency, I thank you," says Mr. Andrew Johnson to the numerous visitors who call on him now-a-days. "Don't you see he has had all he wants?" asks the Chicago *Times*. What a pretty play it is, and how the spectators are deluded, to be sure!

When a public man begins to decline a nomination for the Presidency that has not been offered to him by any considerable body of his fellow citizens, it is a sure indication that he wants somebody to press it upon him—to embarrass him with it—to put him in an awkward position concerning it—to be deucedly urgent about it, and all that. There is no coquette like your politician, especially if he has had one taste of the Presidency, and more especially if he is bidding for votes outside of his own party.

A SEVERE INFLICTION.

Franklin Pierce indorses the President's policy. This is the unkindest cut of all. The adverse vote of every Northern State except Connecticut, the adverse resolutions of every Republican convention, and the adverse vote of from two-thirds to three-fourths of both Houses of Congress, added to the approval of Northern Copperheads and Southern rebels, would be enough to consign any American politician to the tomb of the Capulets; but the indorsement of Poor Pierce is adding insult to injury. But misery loves company. Poor Pierce, and the treacherous Buchanan and all the other used up and squeezed-out cast-aways who sold to the South their birthright for a mess of pottage, begin to see an imitator in Andrew Johnson, and

"This fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind."

A CARD.

The TRIBUNE Company having opened their columns for a full discussion of the tariff question, pro and con, I have availed myself of the privilege offered to others, and have written a number of articles signed "Protection," in behalf of the protective policy.

As many persons have ascertained the name of the writer, I deem it useless to further employ an anonymous signature, and hereafter, while the question remains an open one to correspondents, I shall write over my own signature.

JOSEPH MEDILL.

Shocking Affair—Man Buried Alive.

[From the Champaign (Ill.) Union 5th.]

A story has been floating about town for several days, which seems incredible, but it has come to us from so many sources that we are hardly permitted to doubt it, though we have not yet been able to learn full particulars. We give the story as it comes to us, and leave our readers to take it with what grains of allowance they may. The tale runs that a returned soldier was found frozen in the grove near [illegible], and taken into a barn where he laid several days before burial. Soon after his [illegible]ment, while some [illegible] were engaged [illegible] grave, they heard strange sounds which frightened them that they left the cemetery [illegible] under the impression that ghosts and goblins had taken possession of the vicinity of the dead. Their [illegible] others to investigate the matter [illegible] the soldier was opened [illegible] made that he had been entombed alive [illegible] body yet retaining some warmth [illegible] supposed to have been made by the victim in his desperate struggle to escape a fate too awful to contemplate.

At De Soto, Jackson, a fatal affray occurred on the 1st instant. A number of rowdies from the country went into the town, and tried to bring on a fight with every citizen they met. At last they were successful, and a general row was the result. In the melee, a man named Martin, one of the originators of the fight, was killed by a pistol shot fired by one of his own party at another man. Several persons were badly hurt.

REBELS IN MEXICO.

Visit to a Confederate Colony—"Pap" Price, Gov. Harris, &c.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday, contains a long letter from Cordova, in Mexico, where is located the new Confederate colony, who have gone to that country to seek the "rights" which they failed to obtain in the rebel States. The district of Cordova, in which this colony has been established, contains about 37,000 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the district of Vera Cruz, on the north by Jalapa, and on the west and south by Orizaba. Its area is calculated at 224 square leagues. The city of Cordova contains about 12,000 souls, mostly of mixed blood. The houses are low, strongly built, massive in their proportions, "with pillars in front as a protection against earthquakes." The correspondent first paid a visit to Ex-Judge Perkins of Louisiana, who had been appointed land agent for the district of Cordova, by Gen. Magruder. The Judge received him with cordiality, and said he was always glad to see Americans. He spoke eulogistically of President Johnson, but did not believe that he would or could carry out his plan concerning the South; the abyss between the two sections of the country was too deep to be bridged over by reconstructionists, however liberal they may be. The Judge had decided never to set his foot again in the United States; he did not believe a Southerner could ever live in this country again. The correspondent informed the Judge of the chief object of his visit, viz., to see the Confederate colony of Mexico. To this the Judge readily assented, and called a rebel soldier, standing near at hand, and ordered him to fetch two horses. The appearance of the horses did not favorably impress the correspondent as to the flourishing condition of the colony. They were lame, sprained, and very diminutive in size. They stumbled several times on the way, and were so hard of mouth, "that a steam engine could not have made them feel the bridle." During the ride to the colony the correspondent became "enraptured by the magnificence of the landscape around him," and "each step revealed new beauties. The mahogany, the wild cocoa tree, palm trees with their fan-like leaves, the iron oak, the tapotillo, the gatioda, the balsam and other precious trees lined their roads. In the midst of them fields of lime, banana, pineapple, orange and lemon trees entranced the sight and smell. A soft breeze, impregnated with the perfume of thousands of flowers and trees, refreshed the atmosphere," and hundreds of birds of most brilliant plumage, "voluptuously bathing in their radiant firmament, added, by their song, to the enchanting scene." The Judge, of course, "shared the admiration produced upon" the correspondent "by such a sight," and gave that as a reason "why they declined returning to the States." "Where," burst out the Judge, "could we find, tell me, any spot comparable to this; not, certainly, in any part of the country we have left." Stepping down, suddenly from the ideal to the real, the Judge gives the correspondent the following figures, which, we must confess, have a pleasant look on paper:

Here the farmer gets two, sometimes three, crops of corn in a year, which he sells, on the spot at $1 a bushel, sometimes $2, and sometimes $3. Let us take the lowest figure. Suppose that you should have a patch of 100 acres planted with corn, the acre giving you 60 bushels each crop and 120 bushels for two crops, why, at the end of the year you have pocketed your $12,000, upon which you will have to deduct, perhaps, $2,000 for hired labor and other expenses. Net profit, $10,000.

History will probably confirm or condemn the Judge's figures.

"But," put in the correspondent, "don't you include in the expenses of settlement the housing and fencing?"

And the Judge replies:

"There is no need of either in these fortunate regions. "See these bamboos" added he, striking with the whip a cluster of canes as large as my leg. "four rows of this and a roof of grass will make you as good a house as any log cabin you have ever dreamed of. As to fencing, this indispensable auxiliary of every American plantation, the thing is entirely unknown here. Those who have cattle or sheep have also a man to watch over them, and a herd never goes without its shepherd. Those keeping pigs have either a pen for that purpose or tie the animal to a tree; so there is no danger of having your fields visited by destructive animals."

While he was listening to the Judge, the sight of the correspondent was "arrested by an unfinished house, a story high, and four or five tents pitched along a brook lined with trees and shrubs,"—but we will let him tell the rest:

"I was listening to the Judge when my sight was arrested by an unfinished house, a story high, and four or five tents pitched along a brook lined with trees and shrubs. 'Surely,' said I, 'this must be the colony.' 'You have guessed right,' said Mr. Perkins; 'here is my gallant friend, Gen. Price and his associates, Gov. Harris, Col. White and others. This house is the beginning of a city we have called Carlotta, in honor of the Empress; the tents you see have been brought from the Trans-Mississippi Department by the gallant soldiers who are assisting us and co-operating with us in the foundation of this settlement. They are intended for houses until we are richer and more numerous; they will then make room for more substantial buildings.'

"In a few minutes, and notwithstanding the worthlessness of our nags, we reached the only house adjoining the new city. We then found Gov. Harris planing, and a few Indians nailing planks on the floor. When we entered the room the Governor dropped his tool, and coming to us said with a smile, "Is it to the carpenter or to the Governor you wish to speak?" "Judge Perkins replied, "To either." He then introduced me, and the conversation became general. In about a quarter of an hour Gen. Price made his appearance. He received me with great cordiality, said he was glad to see me, and then asked me where I was coming from. The words Northern States seemed to awaken his attention. "We are much interested here concerning the intentions of the United States toward Mexico. We do not believe, however, that they mean war against this country. What they wish is to annoy us, and make the French desist. It is not likely they will succeed." He then repeated the same arguments used by Gov. Perkins on that subject, and said that Maximilian was too firmly established to run any risk. All the Confederates were exceedingly friendly to the Emperor, from whose hands they have received many a favor, and intended to remain permanently in the country.

"Soon the room in which we stood was full of rebel soldiers and officers, who confirmed to me what I had already heard from the lips of their leaders. Every one had sworn allegiance to the Emperor, and had [illegible] never to return to the States. Several of them had sent for their families; some were already on their way to Mexico. Among them were Gens. Shelby's and Ewell's families. Gen. Price was also waiting for his wife, who was to join him in a month or so. In short, every one I saw there seemed entirely satisfied with his new condition, so much so as to desire others to associate with them, and employing to that effect all the arguments of a suggestive mind.

Nearly every Confederate who has settled on this spot has entered 640 acres of ground. If all have not done it, it is because the land about Cordova has not yet been all surveyed, and could not consequently be sold. In a few weeks, however, the colonists, who number about 100 at present, will be satisfied, for the surveyors are hard at work, and the sale of land is progressing. These lands are sold at $1 an acre, payable in five installments, bearing an interest of six per cent.

The farms of Gen. Price, Gen. Shelby and Gov. Harris are contiguous. None of them are yet under cultivation, for the reason that these gentlemen entered their lands late in October, and the season was too far advanced to go straightforward to work. They are now cleaning their field and getting it ready for next spring. The fields in this blessed country are mostly banana and pineapple plants. Fruits are found here in great abundance. I was told there were no less than three hundred species of fruit, including their varieties. For instance, there are twelve kinds of bananas, half a dozen varieties of pineapples, five or six species of zapotillos—the most delicious fruit in the world—figs, pomegranates, oranges, &c. For their supply of meat they go to Cordova, where beef is sold at 12½c a pound.

"Having spent three hours with the inhabitants of the new Confederate colony, who showed themselves exceedingly kind and hospitable," the correspondent concluded to return to Cordova, having before starting, declined an invitation to use a "corner of a tent for a shelter for the night, and a supper consisting of dried beef and *roasted wild cat*," which the Confederate colonists pronounced "a first rate dish."

The Marine Hospitals.

Our readers have discovered from the House proceedings that a measure is before Congress for fundamental changes in the Marine Hospital system. A bill has already passed the House for the sale of the Marine Hospitals at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, Burlington, Iowa, Paducah, St. Louis and Louisville. It is believed by the Secretary of the Treasury to be a department of expenditure without corresponding advantages, and with a lessening year by year of the necessity of the original principle on which the system was based. It was based upon the belief that the merchant marine was the nurse of the navy, and that the strength of the latter could in no other way be so well secured as by carefully fostering the interests of our sailors afloat and ashore. The proverbial improvidence of Jack, his free use of money when in funds, renders men of his profession peculiarly liable to suffer from destitution in the event of sickness. For this reason hospital money is [illegible] on our [illegible] the ocean and inland marine service, and funded in the hands of the United States Collectors at the several ports. Commodious hospitals, well appointed and well maintained in respect to skill and care of managers, have grown up at many coast, lake and river ports. It is precisely in this respect that it is believed the system has overgrown the necessity [illegible] hospitals have been [illegible] patients as manifest waste of [illegible]

We do not believe [illegible] of this movement to entirely abrogate the system, though even this has its advocates, who declare that it is educating our mariners on a wrong principle, and that they can better be taught thrift and to save for a rainy day, by the evils of wet weather experience such as overtakes the thriftlessness of other mortals in the various industrial pursuits. Nevertheless, if the present bill becomes a law, Jack will still have his snug harbor on shore in case of sickness, by the employment of the Hospital Fund to pay for the use of cots and attendance in such hospitals as exist at the several ports. And it will be probable that for a time there will be a centralization of patients in a few general marine hospitals, abolishing those of intermediate and lesser points. In the case of our own city, it is well known that the Marine Hospital property, which the encroachments of business in its neighborhood had made an unsuitable locality for such uses, was sold some months ago to the Mich. Central Railroad Company, and is to become the site of their General Freight House, when possession is surrendered by the Government. By the terms of the sale this is not to take place until the completion of the new Marine Hospital, which under present aspects is unlikely to be built. It will be quite time to give the praise due to the Chicago Marine Hospital, in the form of a valedictory, when it is seen that such is made necessary. If the system is to be continued, there is no point on the upper lakes where a Marine Hospital will be of more service than in Chicago; indeed the Treasury Department gives it the palm over all others for average expense of its care of patients. It should not be surrendered on light or careless grounds unless a part of a radical change, which, as we have said is foreshadowed, is likely to take place in the entire system of Marine Hospitals.

The Public Schools of Iowa.

The report of Hon. Oran Faville, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa, is a document of 208 closely printed pages, giving statistics of the public schools in the various counties, with reports of county superintendents. It presents encouraging proof that while Iowa has been earnest and patriotic in her share in subduing the rebellion, she has not neglected home interests, especially in the direction of fostering education among her people. According to the report the number of school districts was 1,171, and of sub-districts 5,572. The number of persons between the ages of 5 and 21 is given as 324,328. The number of pupils in attendance upon the public schools in 1865 was 217,393, with an average attendance of 119,506. The number of male teachers was 2,853, with an average compensation of $7.91 per week. Of female teachers 6,467, with average weekly salary of $5.70. The average cost of tuition per week for each pupil was 32 cents in summer and 33 cents in winter.

The Superintendent has evidently a just appreciation of the worth and dignity of the teacher's profession, and urges that a more thorough system of education and training should be the preparation therefor. He attaches great value to the Teachers' Institutes, upon which the Report shows that 4,000 Iowa teachers have been in attendance during the last year. The only change in the school system of the State that is recommended, is the establishment of a Normal School as a centre of life and influence to the Public Schools.

Letter from Geo. A. Shufeldt, Esq.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The leading editorial in your paper of this da[y] characterized the writer as a "Democrat." As this is rather a questionable position, you will, I know, give me room enough in your columns to explain and say that I was a Democrat, and acted with that party up to the time of its disruption and defeat by the Southern rebels at Charleston, in 1860. Douglas, "the noblest Roman of them all," the representative man of the American Democracy, was slaughtered by the traitors, who subsequently fired the citadel and sought the destruction of the government which it was his ambition to build up in power and glory. What man with a spark of patriotism in his heart could act with the Democratic party after that? And when that band of rebels which nominated McClellan, assembled in Chicago, to aid in crushing the struggling nation, who could be a Democrat then? What man so poor in spirit, so devoid of patriotic feeling, as to abandon his country in such an hour as that? There was a time when the Democratic name was honored in the land—when this great and powerful party, founded upon pure republican principles, was the support and mainstay of the young Republic. But the organization fell into evil hands, and, when the great rebellion broke out, it was arrayed on the side of the enemies of our country, and did its best to bring her to ruin and destruction. No! I belong to the Union men, whoever they may be, or under whatever name or style they march to sustain with heart and hand the power and integrity of this grand Empire.

Very truly, yours,
GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.

FROM KANSAS.

Legislative and General News Summary.

Progress of Railroad Enterprise in Kansas—The Pacific Railroad—Matters at the State Capital—The Saline Wealth of the State.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

TOPEKA, Feb. 2.

Towns and embryo cities are rapidly springing up along the line of the Pacific Railroad. It courses the valley of the Kansas running the entire distance of the State from east to west. This is one of the richest and most productive valleys in the West. Farms are rapidly being opened up and stock, in the growth of which this State is specially adapted, is being driven in in very large numbers. The completion of the road to the city of Lawrence gave a wonderful impetus to trade and improvement. Over forty stores were built there last season. The completion of the road to

TOPEKA

has given new vigor and life to business interests here. The capital of Kansas now has direct railroad and telegraphic communications with all Eastern cities. There are many neat and substantial private residences, built mostly of stone and brick. The town has ten wholesale and retail dry goods stores, eight grocery stores, six churches, five cabinet and furniture stores, fifteen lawyers, seven physicians, two hotels and three commission houses, one of which has for its proprietors Messrs. Munro & Brown, who have large business acquaintances and references in Chicago. Among the educational institutions here now in active and successful operation are [illegible] College—the "monumental college" of Kansas and the West—a fine Union School house, the Kansas State and National Business College and the Topeka Female Seminary. There are three well-conducted newspapers published in this place.

SALE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

A bill has passed the Legislature providing for the sale of the Agricultural College lands, at a minimum price of $4.00 per acre. There are 80,000 acres of land to be sold. The State Agricultural College, located at Manhattan, is in a prosperous condition, and has a large number of students in attendance.

A LAND GRAB.

A huge grab was made for 500,000 acres of land donated by Congress to the State for internal improvements, in aid of certain mythical railroads. The bill passed the Senate, and after delaying long in the House has finally been rejected, the combination of barter, dicker, and sale not being strong enough to carry it through.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The Senate has passed a bill submitting to the people a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to allow negroes to vote, and to allow and require them to do militia duty. A similar proposition has been defeated in the House, but that body may reverse its decision. Many who are in favor of allowing colored people to vote oppose submitting the question to the people at the ensuing election, fearing that it would be rejected by the people. They take counsel of their fears; and dare not trust to justice and an enlightened public conscience. Connecticut, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Colorado have decided against impartial manhood suffrage, but the day is not be distant when those States will be heartily ashamed of their cowardice and temporary estrangement from the principles of universal justice.

PROPOSAL TO ERECT CAPITOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. Wing, the architect, I believe of the capitol buildings at Madison, Wis., has made five diagrams, plans and specifications for capitol buildings for this State. The buildings when completed will cost $275,000. It is proposed to commence the erection of one wing of the buildings this season. The House is considering a bill for this purpose, and after much discussion has agreed in Committee of the Whole to appropriate $40,000 to commence the work. There is abundance of rock for building material, of a superior quality, in this immediate vicinity. White magnesian limestone, of which the front is to be built, is found here, and a beautiful specimen of variegated marble, that finishes with an extremely fine polish, has lately been discovered in apparently inexhaustible quantities near Fort Scott, in the southern part of the State.

SALT IN KANSAS.

That Kansas will soon become the great salt-producing State of the Union there is little question. I am sure some of the many thousand capitalists who read the TRIBUNE will be gratified in having me condense, in the briefest possible space, a few facts in relation to the wonderful saline wealth of this State. Prof. Mudge, late State Geologist, last evening delivered a lecture in Representative Hall upon the resources of this State. I pass over what he said and what might be said of our resources in coal, [illegible], gypsum, marble, hydraulic cement and tin, and will refer only to the professor's explorations in the salt fields and marshes of Kansas.

At the Cimarone crossing of the Arkansas are remarkable salt springs. In the beds of what were evidently ancient rivers and creeks are found incrustations of pure salt, from which Government [illegible] from Fort Riley have hauled wagon loads of salt. One teamster scraped up as much salt as a four mule team [illegible] without moving the wagon. At Osawatomie pure brine is found, and salt is being manufactured in limited quantities. The [illegible] has twelve [illegible] located. Six [illegible] in the valley of the Republican. [illegible] this [illegible] last summer [illegible] barren tract of about 1,000 acres upon which no vegetation grows. Three fourths of the surface was covered with a thick incrustation of pure salt. A man could gather up fifty bushels of salt in a day. He sunk a shaft six feet and got brine three times stronger than the brine of the ocean. This brine at the surface was as strong as the best Michigan well at a depth of *four hundred and thirty-four feet*. At the Bay City well, one of the best wells in the Saginaw valley, Michigan, the strength of the brine is as follows:

At 383 feet	5 degrees.
At 229 feet	8 degrees.
At 385 feet	13 degrees.
At 245 feet	14 degrees.
At 256 feet	16 degrees.
At 270 feet	18 degrees.
At [illegible] feet	19 degrees.
At [illegible] feet	20 degrees.

At the surface the brine from the Republican valley in Kansas has a strength of 23 degrees, and brine from the surface of the Saline valley, tested by a Salometer, shows a strength of 30 degrees. One of the excellencies of the Kansas salt is its remarkable purity. It is entirely free from the chloride of calcium, one of the ugliest ingredients found in connection with salt. Prof. Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan, in his geological report of that State, says: "The chloride of calcium which exists in considerable quantities in all our Michigan brines will materially enhance the cost of production, until some cheap method is discovered of eliminating it by chemical precipitation." As I have already stated, the presence of chloride of calcium is nowhere found in the Kansas brines. An analysis of salt from the Republican valley by a distinguished chemist of New York, shows the following constituent elements:

	Parts.
Chloride of sodium	96,680
Sulphate of soda	1,929
Sulphate of lime	0,216
Chloride of magnesia	0,300
Sand and clay	0,050
Water	0,780
	100,00

Have we a market, or can we get the salt to market? Yes. No less than two million bushels of salt annually are freighted west of the Missouri river. It costs $1.00 per bushel. It can be made in Kansas for 15c to 20c per bushel.

Salt from Michigan and New York goes through Kansas, freighted over our own salt fields, to Colorado and the Rocky Mountain range. Kansas can and should supply the whole Western market, and can successfully compete in the Eastern market, owing to our superior facilities and cheapness of manufacture. The Pacific railroad, if it goes up the valley of the Republican, as laid down in the Pacific railroad bill, will go within two miles of this very tract described by Prof. Mudge. If the route is changed, as it should be, so as to go by the way of the Smoky Hill valley to Denver City, it will pass through and in close proximity to the no less wonderful salt marshes of the Solomon and the Saline. Whether it goes by the Smoky Hill or by the Republican Valley will be demonstrated by the actual construction of the road in less than twenty-four months. This fact is demonstrable by what logicians call moral evidence. It is as sure to take place as any event contingent upon the future for its occurrence. These facts will be corroborated, and others furnished in relation to the saline wealth of Kansas, upon application to the editor of the *Kansas State Journal*, or Prof. Mudge, Manhattan, or C. Wood Davis, Wyandotte, Kansas.

R.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Answer to Letter—Cotton in Southern Illinois—Tobacco—Orchards and Vineyards—Grapes for Table, Wine and Market—Blue Grass—The Blackberry—Time to Sow Grass Seed—American Pomological Society—Culture of Cotton—Croskill's Clod Crusher.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 5, 1866.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.

Our previous statement of 600 bales of cotton being the growth of this State was an error. There had been shipped at Carbondale up to January 1st, 1,678 bales, averaging 400 lbs. each, 671,200 lbs. It is estimated there were 1,300 bales yet to gin. The price in the seed was 10 cents a pound; 3½ pounds of seed cotton make 1 pound ginned cotton. Thus writes D. B. Brush; "Some of the papers have stated that 6,000 bales have been shipped at that station, and that 36,000 bales have been grown in this State the past year. If we reduce this one-half we shall, doubtless, get near the truth." The Government tax paid at Carbondale was $13,424, or two cents a pound forming a very reliable data upon which to base the amount of the crop. This at forty cents a pound is a trifle over a quarter of a million dollars, and when the balance of the crop is sold nearly half a million of dollars for this new staple product of the State at one station. It is said that every available acre of cotton land in Jackson county will be planted to cotton the coming spring.

Tobacco, which has been the leading crop of this county for some years, is almost wholly neglected. But the fruit interest has not in the meantime been permitted to lag, and extensive orchards and vineyards are being planted.

MOUND CITY, Ill., Jan. 26, 1866.

Mr. "Rural," Champaign, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I read the TRIBUNE, also propose to "practice" the "profession" of agriculture, and should like your opinion as to the best varieties of grapes for the "ridge" land south of Carbondale, for table, wine, and market?

Also, whether "Blue Grass" can be successfully grown (for pasture), on woodland, and if so, the proper manner of seeding down?

Please answer the above questions, in the TRIBUNE, and oblige

Yours, truly,
Z. F. R.

Experience thus far indicates the Concord grape as the most valuable for all these purposes. The new plan of adding a small amount of sugar to the must before pressing, is proving highly satisfactory in making wine from the Concord.

This grape has proved to be the most exempt from rot, hence is becoming very popular. For a market grape, its short season is a drawback. The Iona will doubtless prove valuable, but more time is required to settle this point. For wine the Clinton probably has no superior. People who have eaten this fruit at the North when just well colored can have little idea of its richness when fully ripened in the central or south part of our State. It makes a rich claret wine. Norton's Virginia and Hubermont are becoming popular. Were we to plant on the "Ridge Lands" 1,000 vines, 600 of them would be Concord, 300 Clinton, and 100 of other varieties on trial. American grape culture is yet in its infancy and we have much to learn. Dr. Shroeder contends that the rot only attacks old vines, say in the second or third crop, and that the young vines always ripen their fruit. He recommends a renewal of the vineyard by layers from the old plant, these to be replaced in the same manner. The old plant to be dug out. This is not entirely a new thing, but has not been practised to a great extent; doubtless there is much truth in it.

All vineyardists know that the danger with the rot begins after two or three crops on the young vineyard.

BLUE GRASS POA COMPRESSA.

There can be little doubt that this grass will thrive in moderately shaded pasture lands, in the South part of this State. It should be sown in January or February, so as to have the benefit of the spring rains. It grows very slow the first year, but as soon as fully established will spread rapidly from the root, its habits being somewhat creeping.

The seed is generally sold in the chaff, fourteen pounds for a bushel. A bushel will seed four acres. It requires no harrowing when sown. A large part of the seed sold for blue grass is wire grass—*Poa pratensis*.

PLANTING OF NUT BEARING TREES.

A subscriber in Kane county asks if the seeds of black walnut, butternut, hickory, and the oaks, should be planted green, or can they [illegible] the stores be made to vegetate. They must be planted when gathered, in the place where they are to [illegible] transplant with great difficulty. The same holds good with the chestnut and pecan.

All of them are valuable for tree planting on the prairie, and make rapid growth. The nuts should be covered about one inch deep, the surface harrowed smooth and rolled, otherwise they may be dug up by vermin.

RED CEDAR VS. WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK.

BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

"You recommend the red cedar for shelter on the prairies. Is not white pine well suited for the same purpose; and the hemlock also?

"Does the Lawton blackberry ever winter through safely in your locality? Do you know any sort sufficiently hardy to pay for culture in Northern Illinois?

A. B.

The red cedar is of as rapid growth as white pine, and will supply a want that the pine can not—fence posts, ties and cooper stuff. It will also make an ornamental hedge and a live fence to turn stock. There is not the tenth part of risk in transplanting.

The hemlock is of slow growth on the prairies, and difficult to transplant. On the lawn it is a most beautiful tree, but is too costly to enter largely into our shelter belts. The white pine should not be overlooked in making up our list of evergreens, but in point of utility, falls far behind the cedar. For shelter and ornament it is of great value.

THE BLACKBERRY.

The Lawton is quite hardy here in the gardens, but has not had a trial for field culture, though it is to be largely planted in the spring. We know of no hardy blackberry for the north part of the State when exposed to open field culture. Plats of an acre or less, closely sheltered with evergreens on all sides, may succeed.

The blackberry is hardy as far north as 45°, when under the shelter of the forest, and there is no reason why it cannot be grown under the shelter of evergreen belts. If an acre is too broad an area, subdivide it with a cross belt. The fruit is not endangered by late spring frosts, as it blooms very late; but the plant is killed by exposure to the cold winds, not to severe cold alone. As we go south the crop is more abundant and certain. In the Middle States the crop is enormous. During the war it saved thousands of our soldiers from death by scurvy.

TIME TO SOW GRASS SEED.

A good time to sow grass seed is during the winter, when there is a slight snow on the ground. It requires no harrowing, but after the ground is well settled, a rolling is beneficial to smooth the surface and pack the earth on the seed that has not been fully covered by the action of the rains. Four quarts of timothy are just as good as twice that quantity. When the seed is harrowed in, a larger amount of seed is required, as a large part of it becomes so deeply buried that it cannot germinate. Two pounds of red clover seed added is valuable in most cases.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This society holds biennial meetings. The next one is to be held in St. Louis, commencing September 4th, and continue in session four days. Great preparation is being made [illegible] by all the State and county horticultural societies in the West. Should the year be favorable to fruit, we may look for the greatest show of fruit ever had on this continent. Arrangements will doubtless be made with railroads and express companies to aid in the work.

The great object of the gathering will be to correct the names of the fruits, identify those not known, to revise the list for cultivation, and to discuss modes of culture, marketing and preservation.

CULTURE OF COTTON.

The days of the horse [illegible], the wooden [illegible] crusher, the [illegible] and the nigger hoe are nigh at an end [illegible] the steel-clipper plow, the iron [illegible] double shovel, the [illegible] cultivator and [illegible] hoe are going [illegible] the cotton [illegible] large numbers. [illegible] take the place of the driver's whip in the management of the cotton fields. Next to the [illegible] these will reform the morals of [illegible] plantation, and in a short time cheapen [illegible] important staple. As these implements within the past ten years, have lessened the culture of corn at least one half, [illegible] not fail of a like effect in the culture of cotton. Northern energy and Northern genius will do more to reconstruct the South than all the homilies of political economists. The progress of the age cannot be stayed. The attempt to do this brought on the rebellion. Yankee schools and Yankee inventions stop for naught, but march on. Even Kentucky is asking Illinois for steel clippers, double shovels and sulky cultivators. These will go as missionaries of progress, to be followed with free schools. The world moves; Archemides has made a fulcrum of the newspaper and we are in motion. Within the past four months we have had more letters from Kentucky than any other State, inquiring in regard to the best farm machinery.

CROSKILL'S CLOD CRUSHER.

An English farmer asks why this implement, so much prized in England, is not used in this country, and if it would not be valuable on the prairie.

This crusher is very heavy and expensive and only valuable on very stiff clays. On our prairie soils it is not worth as much as a good section roller that will cost half as much. We have seen but one in use in this State, which after a season's trial, was sent east. On the more heavy clays of Upper Egypt it might prove useful, on badly baked fields. It is simply a roller, in narrow flanges, armed with spikes or knobs to crush the hard clods.

RURAL.

RAILROAD FARES AND FREIGHTS.

Proposed Federal Tax on Fares and Freights.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 1.

MR. BIDWELL. I ask unanimous consent to report back a resolution from the Committee on Agriculture and have it referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

MR. ELIOT. I will yield a moment for that purpose.

MR. BIDWELL. The author of the resolution, on my right, [Mr. HARDING, of Illinois,] wants to have a word to say on the resolution, and I desire it to be so placed that he can have that opportunity.

MR. FARNSWORTH. Let us have the resolution read.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so graduating taxation for revenue upon "fares and rates" charged by railroad companies and others for the transportation of passengers and freights over the highways of commerce, that while necessary revenue shall be derived, relief may incidentally result to the agricultural and other interests of the country from the high, oppressive impositions that are now crushing those interests, especially in the West; and whether, by the judicious and lawful exercise of the power of Congress to raise revenue and to regulate trade and commerce among the States, relief may not be afforded to the farmers and consumers of the country from the exorbitant exactions of combined monopolies.

MR. BIDWELL. I observe that there are two questions involved in this resolution. One is the raising of revenue, the other, and a very important one, that of the constitutionality of the measure. It will be seen, therefore, why the Committee on Agriculture thought proper to refer it back before going so far as to elaborate a measure on the subject. I hope that an opportunity may be allowed for the author of the resolution to be heard.

MR. HARDING, of Illinois. I do not design, under the calls for the regular order of business, to detain the House from the consideration of the subject which they have determined to consider at this time. I simply desire to say that the operations of the railroads of the United States present facts of great importance to the country, and furnish great reason for restraining and regulating legislation. The influence of these facts is manifested by the communications which every mail brings to us from the great West. The numerous meetings of the people in assemblies and in conventions, and their speeches, resolutions and resolves, all manifest themselves so plainly that no member upon this floor can have failed to notice that discontent and complaint pervade the entire West. In this belief, and referring to the numerous publications upon this subject, I will leave the House to judge how important these facts must be, connected with the transportation system of this country, to produce so much attention in times of so much interest.

It is true, according to my observation, that beyond the necessary imposition for the cost of transportation, exorbitant exactions, amounting to the imposition of export and import duties, are imposed upon the productions of the agriculture of the West. I wish to be understood that the railroads of the country, especially in the West, are doing what Congress itself is prohibited from doing by the Constitution. We cannot levy an export duty, but the railroads do restrict commerce and completely and effectually suppress and inhibit it in many instances. In Illinois, for instance, if gentlemen will look, they will see that railroads constructed by land grants, constructed for public use by the contributions of individuals, and by taking (of public) lands without compensation to individuals for right of way, are operating upon a system of charges exceeding in some cases ten dollars a ton for a hundred miles. Greater charges are exacted, for instance, from Chicago to Rock Island and Davenport than are exacted from Pittsburgh to Chicago.

The combinations which exist in reference to the means of transportation have destroyed all the ordinary competition in that business, and left the entire West at the mercy of these combinations. They almost control the entire channels of commerce throughout the country. The rivers, our last means of transportation, are about to shake hands with the railroads, and in many instances a union is already effected by which we pay the same rates upon the water that we do upon the railroads.

It is already written in the "books" that "even now in the United States railroad companies control legislation in many of the States; that the day for general combination is approaching;" and it is already seen and felt by my constituents, at least, "that of all governments the most exhaustive and oppressive is that of the transporters." When under the lead of the Vanderbilts and others, these lines on the rivers shall be completely combined with the railroads, we may well distrust the future of our country. I was gladdened by the unanimity with which this House asserted the power to authorize transportation, and but for the provision giving the right to all railroads to demand unlimited compensation, I should have voted for it with all my heart. I then believed it released or tended to relax the obligations of land-grant railroads, and especially the Illinois Central, from contracts to transport for Government without compensation; and I now think that Congress should further assert this power to prevent gross impositions by these public agents upon the interests of the country. We can legislate to facilitate inland intercourse directly or indirectly by graduating taxation upon their earnings according to the charges by which these earnings are exacted, so as to limit them within fair bounds.

And now, sir, in this state of things, I ask the House to give to this subject such attention as will enable them to vote relief at least to the constituents of the gentlemen from the West.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Will my colleague allow me a moment?

MR. HARDING, of Illinois. Certainly.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. My colleague has spoken and spoken truly of the railroad combinations and monopolies in the Northwest which are destroying all the productive interests of the people of our State. His constituents will thank him for his good words.

MR. JOHNSON. What is before the House?

THE SPEAKER. A proposition to discharge the Committee on Agriculture from the further consideration of the resolution.

MR. JOHNSON. Is it debatable?

THE SPEAKER. It is.

MR. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I only interrupted my colleague to thank him for his pertinent observations on a subject in which my constituents have a common interest with his [illegible] the oppression of the great producing [illegible] constituents by the extortions of the railroads [illegible] people must have relief in some way from the present state of things, and as one means of relief I wish to say we must look to the improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi River and Rock River, and the public interest will demand just and liberal appropriations by Congress for that purpose. But there is a matter in connection to which I wish to call the attention of my colleague [Mr. HARDING] and of the House. It is the obstruction of the navigation of the Mississippi River by building railroad bridges across that river, which fearfully impede and obstruct its navigation, and which make our people more and more subject to the extortions of the railroads. The two bridges already built have proved great and serious impediments to the free navigation of the river, and added to the cost of the transportation of what they have had to send to market. If the Mississippi can be closed up or obstructed, our farmers will have to seek their markets over the railroads, with frightful rates of freight, consuming their hard earnings. I allude to this now, to say that this question of obstructing this river by bridges is becoming a very important one, as many bridges are proposed to be built. There is already a bill before Congress to legalize and make a post route of one of these bridges completed at Clinton, Iowa, which has proved a great obstruction to the free navigation of the river, and when the time comes, if the bill ever gets favorably reported on, I shall appeal to the House in the interests of the people in the valley of the Mississippi, to protect the great natural channels of communication from obstruction and impediment created by these bridges. I wish to be understood as not being opposed to bridging the river at any point, if it can be done without interfering to any extent with the free navigation of the stream, but the bridges already built do interfere, and no more such can be permitted to be built.

MR. HARDING, of Illinois. I accord in the remarks of my colleague in relation to the obstructions of the railroads.

MR. ELIOT. I must now demand the regular order of business.

The Committee on Agriculture was then discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and it was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Freaks of a Cruet Stand.

The spiritualists, and others in London inclined toward the marvellous, are making some ado over a story, apparently well authenticated, which is reported from Ireland. It was that a large, old-fashioned cruet stand, weighing six pounds, which had been laid by for some time, was restored to its accustomed place on the sideboard. The family being seated at the table, a crash was heard, and on looking around they saw that the cruet-stand had, in some unaccountable way, tumble off the sideboard, and was lying on floor with the bottles [illegible] around it. As there was no other apparent solution for such a strange occurrence, it was attributed to the awkwardness of the servant, and he was desired to place it far back upon the sideboard, to prevent a re-occurrence of the accident. The family proceeded with their dinner, and in about a quarter of an hour they were again startled by a crash, and there lay this restless cruet-stand on the floor, with the bottles around it. The servant declared he had not been near it, but the master of the house knew it was impossible for any one else to knocked it off, and the servant was [illegible] believed. A short time [illegible] having retired to the drawing room, they heard, for the third time, another crash, and upon going down stairs they were [illegible] to find the cruet stand standing upright on the floor, with the bottles in a circle, like so many imps in a magic circle around it. The thing, to them, was entirely [illegible] but replacing it once more, they determined to watch it, when it was observed to move slowly, at the rate of about an inch in a minute, and ultimately surmounting the rim of the sideboard, fell into a cloth which had been spread out to catch it.

PROTECTION vs. FREE TRADE.

Review of Col. Foster's Address by "Protection."

Survey of the Question—Western Facilities for Manufacturing—Inadequacy of the Foreign Market for our Breadstuffs—Who Supplies England—Experience with Low and High Tariffs—Philosophy of Protection—What we have Achieved by it—The True Policy.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Wednesday's TRIBUNE contained the long and elaborate address of Col. J. W. Foster against Protection to American industry, and in behalf of Foreign Free Trade.

It will be impossible in the space to which I feel limited to consider all the statements introduced by Col. Foster in his essay, but I will try to notice the more important and salient points contained in it.

EIGHT FREE TRADE ERRORS.

Like all free traders, he argues that protective duties are prohibitory, and therefore destructive of revenue, which is error number *one*.

That a protective tariff "robs" the masses, and that the fruits of the larceny go into the pockets of a few manufacturers. This is error number *two*.

That it is better to purchase our fabrics abroad than to make them at home, unless the domestic excise is equal to the foreign impost—which is error number *three*.

That, whatever may be the rate of impost, whether high or low, on foreign manufactures, the American manufacturer levies a similar impost on his customer and puts it in his pocket, thereby swindling the Government and robbing the people—which is error number *four*.

That, consequently, the tariff should be very low, so as to afford the manufacturer the smallest possible chance to keep his head above water, and that the internal taxes on domestic manufactures should be as high, or a little higher, in order to prevent the American manufacturer from making too much profit—which is error number *five*.

That the "present tariff may be characterized as a "mischievous piece of legislation, which discriminates in favor of particular industries to the exclusion [illegible] diminishing revenue by prohibiting importation," which is error number *six*.

That it is always better to purchase a commodity in a foreign country than to make it at home, provided you can get it any cheaper, and, in order to enable the foreigner to undersell the American mechanic, all duties should be repealed or reduced to about the same as the domestic excise, which is error number *seven*.

That the whole community will prosper better and grow rich faster by purchasing all articles abroad that can be seemingly produced cheaper than at home, and that it is no advantage to maintain manufactures, or to patronize branches of home industry that cannot produce as cheaply as the workshops of Europe, but the better course is, to pull down the barriers and let them be drowned out by a flood of foreign competition, and thereafter transfer those workshops to Europe that formerly existed in our midst, which is error number *eight*.

Col. Foster "hedges" against this conclusion, however, by asserting that our manufactures would not be extinguished, if the duties were removed; because, as he argues, the capitalists are now making profits equal to the imposts duties, and consequently would still be able to go on with their business after being deprived of the forty or fifty per cent of protection afforded by the present tariff. But this is begging the question. The profits of mechanism in this country must not be judged by what contractors made in filling army or navy orders during the war, or what cotton mills may make during the cotton famine. All this is exceptional and abnormal, and ends with the return of peace and the production of one good crop of cotton.

MANUFACTURING OPEN TO ALL.

But manufacturing is open to all classes of men. There is no monopoly of it, any more than in farming or merchandising. If it is a very profitable occupation in the East, common sense would suggest that the people of the West ought to engage more extensively in it. I have never been able to get the free traders to look that simple proposition in the face. They dodge it as if it had the small pox. They affirm first, that farming in the West is unprofitable and inadequately remunerated. Granted. They affirm, secondly, that manufacturing in the East is wonderfully lucrative—nothing pays like it; and to equalize the profits of the two classes—Western farmers and Eastern manufacturers—they propose to do what? Why, to repeal the tariff, and let the capitalists of Europe overwhelm our manufactures! Is that statesmanlike? Is it good horse sense? Neigh, vainly. The true course to pursue is, to multiply manufactories in the West, and let our people have some of those big profits we hear so much about.

A stiff protective tariff is more needed by the West than by the East, until we get our manufacturing industry established on solid foundations. And I predict that the Eastern States will ask for a reduction of the tariff before the West does.

A NEW ENGLAND VIEW OF THE PROTECTIVE QUESTION.

A prominent Western man, now travelling in New England, writes to me as follows: "Boston, Feb. 3, 1866. * * Your Chicago free trade leaguers are making asses of themselves. I find, in talking with the leading manufacturers of the New England States, that they don't want any more tariff. They are perfectly willing to have the duties considerably reduced on cottons and woollens and leather. They say that they have much more to fear from Western competition in manufacturing than from European; and that if a high rate of duties be retained for a few years longer, the West will go into the manufacturing business so extensively as to supply their own wants and eventually to ship goods East; for they have got a decided advantage in three essentials of production, viz: cheaper food, cheaper raw materials, and cheaper fuel to create steam power. They can, therefore, live cheaper and work cheaper than the people at the East, who have to import all their food and raw materials for long distances at great expense. It is the West, therefore, that needs a *protective tariff*, until they get manufacturing established, and not the East, which can get along with a moderate tariff, if the internal taxation were taken off. This is the way manufacturers in New England talk about the tariff. Several of them have said to me that sooner or later most of the New England manufacturers would be obliged to pull up stakes and strike for the West, bringing their workmen along with them, as they could do better if located in the midst of their customers with bread, meat and vegetables, raw materials, coal and water power, cheap and abundant all about them. And that it was only the dislike of leaving comfortable homes and established business that prevented thousands of the capitalists of New England from making a bee line for the Mississippi valley. But if the West was really determined to embark largely in manufacturing, the manufacturers and artisans of the East would have no choice in the matter. They would be obliged to come to their customers, and if Illinois would not go to Massachusetts for cassimeres, blankets, calicoes, sheetings, shoes and notions, Massachusetts would be obliged to go to Illinois and fill the orders on the "ground."

It seems to me that this letter covers the whole ground, and that the somewhat disrespectful conclusion of my friend is well drawn, viz: that the Chicago Leagues are making donkeys of themselves; and that they are engaged in the questionable and unprofitable business of coaxing Western people to bite off their own noses.

PRODUCTIVE VALUES OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

In comparing the relative profits of Western agriculture and Eastern manufacturing, Col. Foster presents the following statistic:

"We will select Illinois as typical of an agricultural State; Massachusetts of a manufacturing State; and Pennsylvania of a mining State; and I think it will startle an Illinois farmer when he sees the population and the value of the annual product of industry in these three States contrasted, as the account stood in 1860.

	Population.	Value.
Illinois	1,712,000	$ 56,750,000
Massachusetts	1,230,000	286,000,000
Pennsylvania	2,900,000	285,500,000

This gives to each inhabitant of Illinois about $38.50; to each inhabitant of Massachusetts $234.50; to each inhabitant of Pennsylvania $100. Now, is it for the interest of Illinois to maintain a system of legislation which, while it depreciates the value of her own products, largely enhances the value of those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania?

Here is incontrovertible proof on my side from a "Free Trader." I could ask for nothing better. It demonstrates the financial folly of people depending [illegible] on agriculture, ignoring manufactures and shipping [illegible] and raw materials abroad to be exchanged for manufactured commodities of distant States or nations, instead of bringing the mechanic hither to consume the food and work up the raw materials, and save the enormous cost of transportation both ways. It demonstrates the shocking blunder that people commit who devote their energies to food raising and depend on "free trade" and the English market for their cereals, to make them rich. For, bear in mind that the products of industry in the three [illegible] of 1860, before the disturbance [illegible] low tariff of 1857, which [illegible] a year of revenue. There was no "Morrill [tariff]" in operation to "rob" Illinois. We were enjoying all the benefits and blessings of the Leaguer's system. Every man was selling his products in "the dearest market and buying in the cheapest." Trade was unobstructed by "protective" tariffs; transportation was reasonably cheap. We had full swing at the vaunted world's markets, crying for our bread. We had no national debt worth talking about; no taxes of any consequence. It cost little or nothing to support the Government; half of our imports were on the free list, and the other half paid but 20 per cent. In short, "everything was lovely, and the goose hung high."

THE RESULT UNDER A LOW TARIFF.

Now, what was the result of this favorable conjunction of circumstances? Let Col. Foster's statistics, taken from the census tables, answer. Illinois with her exuberant soil, mild climate, and vast range of staple products, could only realize from her labor $38.40 per inhabitant; while Massachusetts, with her sterile soil and bad climate, made her labor realize $234.50 per inhabitant, or more than *six times* as much as Illinois. And Pennsylvania, with all her barren mountains and poor lands, made three times as much money per capita as the great Prairie State.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."

What was the matter? A protective tariff or high duties had nothing to do with producing the beggarly result of $38.40 per inhabitant for our fine State. I'll tell Col. Foster what was the matter. *Cost of transportation of breadstuffs to a foreign market, and lack of manufactures* in our midst. If we can cheapen the expense of shipping our grain to New York by one half, our farmers will receive one half more for their grain; but if we can bring the mechanics of the East hither to consume our products, we save all the cost of transportation, and, in effect, get double prices for our crops—yes, more than double. The agricultural readers of the TRIBUNE know how much they can get for their products at the nearest railway station. Here are the wholesale prices in New York of some of the articles, yesterday; and the Eastern mechanics pay much more for them, as they buy at retail, and have to pay for reshipment from New York to their homes:

Wheat—No. 1 Chicago Spring	$1.75
New amber Milwaukee	1.75
Corn—Sound Western mixed	84
Unsound	78
Oats—Sound	50
Unsound	37
Beef Cattle, average price, net	16 cents.
Dressed Hogs, ℔ 100 lbs	$13.75
Live Hogs, ℔ 100 lbs	$10.75
Butter, Western ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cheese, Western ℔ lb	15@18

If our farmers could receive those prices or anything like them a new face would be put on affairs very quickly. The very first thing to do is, to multiply our manufactures, diversify our labor, supply our own wants so far as practicable, employ steam power, water power, and machinery in order to render our labor more productive. If the people we are feeding abroad, were brought to Illinois, and set to work manufacturing, the value of the products and wealth of the State would soon quadruple.

THE FOREIGN MARKET DELUSION.

After a two hour's argument on the beauties of foreign free trade, Colonel Foster sums up his programme for the future of the West in these words:

"What the Northwest requires is this: that, after removing the deficiency of the seaboard States, the surplus be allowed to be exchanged in the markets of the world, encumbered with as few restrictions as possible.

"Such a system will add to her development, her wealth and population. If on the other hand, she is to rely wholly on a home market, it will check the progress of development; it will reduce to a mere coasting trade the commerce of the lakes, which now in value, is twice the value of the external commerce of the country; it will necessitate the withdrawal of at least one-half of her agricultural population, and their concentration and employment in manufacturing pursuits; and while the [illegible] world is for cheap bread we cannot [illegible]

With all personal respect for Col. Foster [illegible] me to pronounce his promised market [illegible] moonshine. Where are these large quantities that nations want our breadstuffs [illegible] or have been taking them for several years past?

The multitudinous hordes of Asia and Africa want none of them. They manage to produce their own food and have some to spare. Does Europe? What part of Europe? Russia wants none; she has abundance, and is in eager search of markets for her large surpluses of wheat and cattle. Does France, Spain, Germany or Italy? Not a bushel. They produce enough and to spare. Does Great Britain? yes. At last we have found one nation that buys food, and only one in all the Old World. But, pray, how much imported food does England require? I happen to find in the commercial columns of the TRIBUNE of a *few days* since an answer to the question, and also an explanation of the sources of the British supply of breadstuffs. And I want every farmer to study these figures:

IMPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

The following table shows the importations of wheat, flour and corn into Great Britain during the first eleven months of the past two years:

Imports of Wheat and Flour into the United Kingdom in Eleven Months.

	1864. Cwts.	1865. Cwts.
Wheat		
From Southern Russia	4,711,510	7,137,684
Poland	4,309,993	5,014,306
Denmark	710,131	648,691
Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenberg	249,113	230,789
Mecklenberg	609,498	601,582
Hanse Towns	484,288	473,662
France	634,497	1,063,509
Turkey, Wallachia and Moldavia	445,966	562,548
Egypt	506,970	10,663
United States	7,825,020	1,016,331
British North America	1,164,607	824,316
Other countries	406,579	931,651
Total	22,143,061	18,537,181
Indian Corn	5,695,697	6,722,416
Flour.		
From Hanse Towns	397,376	322,389
France	1,630,304	1,396,943
United States	1,727,417	235,536
British North America	273,760	166,663
Other countries	113,252	156,070
Total	4,200,314	2,139,091

Reducing the cwts. to bushels of 60 lbs., we find that a total importation of wheat by Great Britain, adding on 8 per cent. for the 12th month omitted in the table, in 1865 amounted to 33,000,000 of bushels, in 1864 to 40,000,000, the quantity varying with the deficit of the English crops. Of flour reduced to barrels the importation in 1864 was 2,200,000, and in 1865 it was 1,700,000 lbs. Now, inspect the proportion of the whole furnished by the United States. In 1864 we shipped to this "market of the world," 12,000,000 bu. out of a crop of 170,000,000, and in '65 we shipped 1,750,000 bushels and 236,000 barrels of flour; the whole year's shipment being about as much as Rock and Walworth counties, Wisconsin, produced; and this is your boasted English market, so hungry and limitless!

Look at the quantity of wheat furnished by Russia, twenty millions of bushels or more than half of all Great Britain imported. The wheat and flour imported from the Canadas in 1865 equalled every pound of wheat and flour we shipped to Great Britain and last year exceeded it ten-fold. So that in fact we ship no wheat or flour to the English market. When we deduct our importations of Canadian breadstuffs from the export of our breadstuffs to Great Britain, it will be found that there is nothing left worth considering for a moment. The Reciprocity treaty has enabled the Canadas to grow ten to fifteen millions of bushels of grain for the "mother country," send it cheap to Liverpool via New York, and deprive us of the little market for breadstuffs we used to have in England. When we read of shipments of American flour and wheat to England, it simply means Canadian wheat and flour, which we have kindly enabled them to ship, free of tax or tariff, through our country, to their "dear mother:" for if we eat their flour and send ours, it comes to the same thing as sending theirs and eating our own.

WHEN WE CAN SEND WHEAT TO ENGLAND.

We have a chance of selling a little grain to England once every half dozen years, for instance, when she happens to have a bad crop, and Russia, Poland, Germany, France and Canada, all happen to have bad crops at the same time, and we happen to have a good crop. Then she takes some of our surplus grain. These contingencies occur about once in seven years. And that's the boasted English market for American breadstuffs!

BLESSING OF BRITISH FREE TRADE TO IRELAND.

A large amount of grain and cattle go from Ireland into England, whose population is but half as dense as that of England; and British free trade kindly saves them from being "robbed" by Irish manufacturers, and furnishes them with all their fabrics ready made to their hand, and "no bother to them at all at all," never a bit. The Irish people enjoy free trade with England to perfection. There is no wicked Morrill tariff to "swindle" them. They "sell in the dearest market and buy in the cheapest," and of course have become wonderfully rich, prosperous, and contented. They believe that "protection to the producer is robbery of the consumer." Hence, they produce nothing, to save themselves from being "robbed." Notwithstanding excellent iron ore and coal abound in Ireland, they frugally live on potatoes and salt, and wisely(?) export their grain and cattle to England.

A DELICIOUS DREAM SPOILED.

I am very reluctant to spoil a fond dream of our Western farmers who think that if they only had cheap transportation to New York for their cereals, they could export tens of millions of bushels to Europe and realize high prices therefor. Col. F. asserts the same thing. But it is all a delusion—a chimera of the imagination. The only effect would be, to furnish the English with cheaper flour and wheat. We would still meet the same competitors, all struggling for the supply of the British market. The French, German and Polish farmers, and the boors of Southern Russia, would be obliged to sell their spare grain a little cheaper than now. They would not relinquish a peck of the market to us. Every cargo of wheat we sent to London would find a market on the sole condition of underselling all the other wheat growers of the world.

If we can get cheaper transportation to New York our farmers will make money by it, because there is our great home market. From there our breadstuffs go in vast quantities to New England, to the cities of New Jersey, to Philadelphia, to the Southern seaboard cities, to the West Indies, to Central and South America.

REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.

When the repeal of the corn laws was agitated in England, I well remember the high hopes we all felt of the splendid market our American farmers were secure. Well, those "protective" corn laws were abolished; and how much more of our breadstuffs has the English taken in consequence thereof? Not a dollar's worth. They buy a little more grain and meat at much lower prices than formerly; but they purchased it from the bread-producing countries *closer* at hand than ours. No nation in Europe buys our produce but England, and she but a few beggarly quarts of it. As a writer truly remarks, "England prefers to force upon us her cloths and iron wares, and take from us our gold in payment. We dig it at great cost, pulverize the quartz with ponderous machinery, extract the flaky particles, and without counting very exactly whether the golden dollar costs us ninety or a hundred and ninety cents, we ship the yearly product of fifty millions to pay the balances against us. We add as much in Federal or corporate bonds, to enrich the foreign manufacturers and numerous agents. They draw on these bonds a rate of interest twice as great as Europe pays; and as they pay for them in their wares at sixty-six cents on the dollar, it needs no great ciphering to compute their gains when finally they are fully paid in gold. Thus is it that our debt in Europe is accumulating, and that though, in the last four years we have sent abroad $224,000,000 in gold, the large remittance falls by $195,000,000 to pay the balance against us—and of course our bonds have been sent to adjust the accounts and swell our European debt perhaps to $500,000,000 or more."

The British would persuade us that such a course of trade, if not altogether advantageous to us, is the best within our reach; that the heavy capital of the old-world manufacturers enables them to supply their fabrics at the cheapest rates, and so we should receive their goods and give our gold or promises to pay. We must scrape together all the precious metals extracted so laboriously from the earth, and eke out the balance by a load of future obligations. Once they talked to us of taking our home productions in exchange. Though even that bargain is a hard one for us, they have forgotten their part of it, and *purchase their provisions in Russia, Poland*, or any where where the labor of a miserable peasantry reduces the price to its minimum.

This pursuit after the English market for our breadstuffs, is one of the greatest pieces of national folly and stupidity that it is possible to be guilty of. It has cost our American farmers thousands of millions of dollars. If we had steadily retained the Jackson and Clay protective tariff of 1828 to this time, our population would be greater by millions from emigration of European artisans and laborers hither; and the wealth of the West would be at least quadruple what it is now.

But we have oscillated between protection and free trade—a few years of one policy, then a few years of the other. Every time we have tried the "free trade" humbug we have had a financial convulsion, and received a terrible fall. Then we recuperate under a protective tariff for a few years, to be followed by another lapse into "free trade," and a tumble to the ground. Three times since the last war with England we have attempted the financial impossibility of buying the cheap labor goods of Europe and retaining the high wages system of the United States, and each time we have miserably failed, and we shall miserably fail as often as we repeat the experiment.

LOOK UPON THIS FREE TRADE PICTURE.

Let us read a little from the lessons taught by the experience of the past. Protection ceased shortly after 1817, and we had, until 1824, a period of tariff legislation precisely such as Col. Foster advocates. We neglected manufacturing, because it was said that it "robbed" the people. We shipped our raw materials abroad for the fabrics of Europe, in order to reap the advantage of "cheap goods," and a "dear market" for our breadstuffs. The immortal Henry Clay gives the following portrait of the United States during the continuance of the free trade period in a speech in Congress:

"[illegible] around us, the most prominent [illegible] attention and challenges our [illegible] *which pervades the whole country*. [illegible] on by numerous facts of the most incontestable character. It is indicated by the depressed state of our foreign navigation, by our *diminished commerce*; by the alarming diminution of the circulating medium; by the *numerous bankruptcies*, not limited to the trading classes, but extending to *all classes of society*; by the *universal complaint of the want of employment*; by the low and depressed state of the value of almost every description of the whole mass of property of the nation, which has on an average sunk not less than 50 per cent within a few years. This distress pervades every part of the Union, every class of society—all feel it. *It is like the atmosphere that surrounds us*, all must inhale it, and none can escape. It is most painful for me to attempt to sketch or dwell on the gloom of this picture. But I exaggerate nothing. Perfect fidelity to the original, would have authorized me to have thrown on deeper and darker hues.

"What, I would ask, is the cause of the unhappy condition of our country, which I have described? It is to be found in the fact that we have shaped our industry, our navigation, and our commerce, in reference to foreign markets; in the fact that we have depended too much upon foreign sources of supply; in the fact that, while we have cultivated with assiduous care our foreign resources, we have suffered those at home to wither in a state of neglect and abandonment.

"The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection of its industry, and the measure of the poverty of a nation is marked by that of the degree in which it neglects and abandons the care of its own industry, leaving it exposed to the action of foreign powers."

LOOK NOW UPON THIS PROTECTIVE TARIFF PICTURE.

Eight years after the tariff of 1824 had been enacted, and its beneficent effects were fully developed, the South, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, attacked the law as an excuse for nullification. Read from Clay's speech of January 24, 1832:

"Eight years ago it was my painful duty to present to the other house of Congress an unexaggerated picture of the general distress pervading the whole land. In short, if I were to select any term of seven years since the adoption of the present Constitution, which exhibited a scene of the most wide-spread dismay and desolation, it would be exactly that term of seven years which immediately preceded the establishment of the tariff of 1824. I have now to perform the more pleasing task of exhibiting an imperfect sketch of the existing state of the unparalleled prosperity of the country. On a general survey, we behold cultivation extended, the *arts flourishing*, the face of the country *improved*, our people *fully* and *profitably employed*, and the public countenance exhibiting *tranquillity, contentment and happiness*. Our cities expanded; whole villages springing up; our tonnage, foreign and coastwise, swelling and fully occupied; the currency sound and abundant; the public debt of two hundred millions is *nearly redeemed*; and, to crown all, the public treasury overflowing—embarrassing Congress, not to find objects, but to select the objects which shall be liberated from impost. If the term of seven years were to be selected of the greatest prosperity which this people have enjoyed since the establishment of their present Constitution, it would be exactly that period of seven years which immediately followed the passage of the protective tariff of 1824.

"This transformation of the condition of the country, from gloom and distress to brightness and prosperity, has been the work of American legislation *fostering American industry, instead of allowing it to be controlled by foreign legislation* cherishing foreign industry. While we thus behold the entire failure of all that was foretold against the American system, it is a subject of just felicitation to its friends that all their anticipation of its benefits have been fulfilled."

ANOTHER FREE TRADE EXPERIMENT.

But shortly after this portrait of the prosperity of the country under the protective tariffs of 1824 and 1828, Calhoun and the Southern slaveholders forced a repeal of that beneficent system, and introduced [illegible] as Col. Foster and the Leaguers [illegible] describes what followed. Mr. [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury, reported the result of the negotiations for a [illegible] to relieve the Treasury [illegible] made for this loan [illegible] both at 85 per cent [illegible] special [illegible] failures [illegible] vantageous or credit [illegible] terms, suggested the policy of sending an agent abroad for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a favorable negotiation in England or upon the Continent. Accordingly, a gentleman of the highest consideration for intelligence and integrity was selected for the purpose, and left the United States in July last. I regret to communicate that he has since returned without accomplishing the object of his mission."

"The United States of America 'shinning' through Europe for the paltry sum of $3,500,000, and turned away with a flat refusal from the door of every banking house at which our poverty compelled us to stand, hat in hand, humiliated beggars! *British Free Trade brought the nation to this disgrace.* The repeal of the Protective Tariff of 1828, by successive stages of ruinous legislation in 1834, 1836, and years following, toppled the country down from the hight of prosperous industry on which that wise measure of economy placed it, into stagnation and bankruptcy. Mills, furnaces and workshops were everywhere closed; mechanics were starving, or wandering as beggars toward the public domain; poorhouses were filled; money was scarce and interest devoured; land had fallen to one-half or a third of its previous value; lawyers and sheriffs were everywhere busy; banks were in suspension; States repudiated their debts; the General Government had not money enough to pay its legislative and executive officials their salaries, and was utterly without credit; the burden of bankruptcy upon merchants, manufacturers and men of every business was so universal and so crushing that Congress had to free the people throughout the Union from their indebtedness to each other by a general bankrupt law. There never was in the history of civil affairs a more frightful demonstration of the fallacy of a false theory than the prostrate condition of this country from 1837 till 1843 furnished of the untruthfulness and wickedness of the policy of British Free Trade."

WHAT THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF 1861 HAS DONE.

I might draw a picture of the financial prostration of the country from 1857 to 1861, caused by another embrace of British Free Trade, which brought poverty, bankruptcy and wide-spread distress, but it is of so recent occurrence that every body remembers it, including those who begged for work at 50 cents per day, to keep soul and body together. But, on the other hand, see what the Tariff of 1861 has done for the country. It revived business as if by magic, relighted thousands of furnaces, started thousands of idle mill wheels, and infused new life into all kinds of business. In the first year of the war we had hard work to equip our comparatively small army. We could not arm or clothe them properly, and were badly beaten. Second year we did better; we improved our blockade, increased our armies, built ships, manufactured cannon, rifles, swords, powder, leather, hemp; set all the people at work; invented new labor-saving machines for the farmers, so that the old men could send all their sons to the war and feed them.

Third year, as we enlarged our mechanism, we gained in power prodigiously; met reverses heroically, and quickly repaired them.

Fourth year, perfected our blockade, and sent to the field a million of well armed, well fed, clothed and paid soldiers, and crushed the whole rebellion into the earth. Our mechanism triumphed. Our artisans were the Vulcans who forged the thunderbolts of victory. The Morrill tariff protected them from a British fire in the rear. Hence the deadly animosity of all Copperheads against that "prohibitory" tariff, for it prohibited their rebel friends from destroying the Union and perpetuating slavery.

THE MONEY WE WERE ABLE TO LEND.

Look at the money the people were able to loan the Government during that tremendous struggle:

In 1862, they loaned	$494,[illegible],000
In 1863, they loaned	534,582,000
In 1864, they loaned	690,000,000
In 1865, they loaned	[illegible]

And in one day they loaned $30,000,000. Besides those vast sums, they paid of internal taxes:

In 1863	$ 37,640,787
In 1864	109,741,134
In 1865	209,464,215
In 1866 (estimated)	300,000,000

This is exclusive of all that has been paid in gold for duties on imported goods, amounting this year to $150,000,000. And it is exclusive of the $500,000,000 paid for local bounties to raise volunteers, and $100,000,000 more contributed to the various sanitary and relief funds. We whipped the rebels because they practised "free trade," while we practised protection. And yet we are told the tariff is ruining the industry and wealth of the country!

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROTECTION.

And now let us look a little at the philosophy of the difference in the financial condition of the country under the two systems of British free trade and American protection. If we adopt a system of free trade with foreign manufacturing countries, we must abandon our American system of high wages. Free trade produces *equilibrium of prices*—as nearly so as transportation will permit. It ever tends to reduce all values to a common level. Labor is no exception to the rule. Open the ports on both sides, and wages will begin instantly to approximate to the same scale.

As Europe is ten times as populous as the United States, labor in this country will be pulled down ten times as far as the labor of Europe will be raised up. Bodies attract each other in proportion to their respective quantity of matter. The thirty millions of American laborers pitted against the three hundred millions in Europe, must necessarily be sucked down ten degrees for each degree they can lift the latter up. The American workers in woolens, linens, cottons, leather, iron, cutlery, machinery, wood, every thing in short that bears transportation, must thereafter labor for the same compensation—*plus* the cost of transportation. And the manufacturer must sell at as small profits and give as long credits as his European competitor, or close up his shop and discharge his hands.

The incidental protection afforded by the cost of transportation from European ports to New York is very slight on a bale of broadcloth or a box of cutlery. Iron can be carried across as ballast, as coal is brought here from Buffalo. It costs considerable less to transport goods now-a-days, from Liverpool to New York than from Chicago to Davenport.

TWO KINDS OF PROTECTION.

There are two kinds of "protection" against European competition. The one is a high tariff; the other is—low wages. Which shall we have? Whenever we let down the bars of protection by a repeal of the tariff, the cheap goods of Europe, produced by stinted, ill-recompensed labor, rush in like a flood, and drown out the fires of the American forges and furnaces, stop the mill wheels and the spindles, shut up the hives of industry and turn the swarms of workers upon the streets and into the poor houses. The high-priced American mechanic is undersold. The free trade importers have broken down his employer, and he has the alternative before him to resume work at the European scale of wages, or seek some other means of livelihood.

THE CHEAP GOODS DOGMA.

This brings me to another and interesting branch of the discussion. The favorite free trade dogma is, that if we buy foreign goods cheaper abroad than we can make them at home, it is our interest to abandon the domestic manufacturer to his fate, and patronize the foreign producer. This is a piece of *theory* that looks well on the top, but turn it over and it is black and rotten. It is not the first theory that looked fascinating to the eye which fell to pieces when touched by experience.

Col. Foster launches into a long dissertation on the value and civilizing effects of foreign trade and exchange of commodities, with much of which I fully agree.

He demonstrated that it was to our *interest* to purchase teas in China, coffee in Rio, spices in India, palm leaf from Asia Minor, ivory from Africa, and guano from the Chincha Islands, rather than attempt to produce those commodities at home, with all of which I most fully concur. Thereupon, he draws the deduction that we ought for the same reason, to purchase everything else abroad if we can buy it cheaper than it can be produced in this country, from which conclusion I most decidedly dissent, for to do so involves as before stated, the surrender of diversified National industry, or of the American system of high paid labor.

The list of articles named are not natural products of this country. They cannot be grown freely, or found in abundance in our country. They are not susceptible of easy naturalization to our soil or climate.

No country produces everything that civilized man needs. But every country has some leading staple peculiarly suited to the soil and capabilities of its people. It is the glory and boast of our great country that it possesses many great staples. All the cereals are produced with ease and in abundance. All kinds of fibres, fruits, grasses and vegetables grown in temperate regions flourish here. All kinds of domestic animals and fowls grow and thrive in this country. Nearly all varieties of wood grow in our great forests; and out of our hill-sides and mountains crop every species of mineral. This ocean-bound Republic is endowed with agricultural, animal, mineral and forest wealth far more richly than any other nation on the face of the earth.

With all those lavish gifts of nature placed before us, what does true political economy teach that we should do with them? To what use does common sense tell us to put them? Is it not to cultivate and develop them? For what else did the Almighty bestow them on us?

THE TRUE LAW OF EXCHANGE.

Col. Foster descants learnedly upon the great law of international exchange, but he slurs over and mystifies the true principle of such exchange. It is this: For one nation to exchange with another its surplus products for commodities of the other not producable at home.

And there the law of exchange properly ends. It is short-sighted and puerile economy to send coals to New Castle, or to import from abroad flour, corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, rice, hay, lumber, coal, iron, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry or any of those great staple products of the field, forest, mine, loom or anvil, native and naturalized in this country. That is no proper barter at all. Those things we have in our fields, under our feet, and all around us. Every particle of labor employed in growing or fashioning them for consumption is utilized. No work is lost on them. There is no forcing or hot-house process about it. It is plain, straight forward sailing in plenty of water. In no part of Europe will a days' work at the same business produce more wealth than in the United States. Each American can therefore afford to pay each other one fair wages for fair work. There is no necessity or propriety in a farmer or mechanic seeking to get cloth, calico, leather or iron cheaper [illegible] mechanic can afford to furnish [illegible] mechanic wanting [illegible] prices than our farmers [illegible] Live and let live is the true rule of commercial conduct, and the only road to national wealth and independence.

We don't want the common manufactures of the food of Europe, because we can produce those things here in superabundance for the mere labor of shaping them, with the aid machinery.

What would be thought of a farmer who should send to England or France for his flour, meat and vegetables, and neglect to produce them on his own lands? It is equally as absurd to send abroad for agricultural products in their second process as in their first, when there are millions of men at hand, skilled and ready to put on the finishing touches. I hold that farmers and mechanics are the cornates of each other. The farmer is a mechanic of the first process. A mechanic is a farmer of the second process; and it requires the labor and skill of both to form and prepare the things of nature for the uses of civilized life.

Col. Foster's figures show that labor in Illinois under the Free Trade system only produced $38.40 of value to each inhabitant, while the mechanism of Massachusetts produced $234.50 per inhabitant. By strangling our manufactures and sending to Europe for our fabrics we give the capitalists of England six fold advantage over us. They pit their steam power against our man power and cheat us under the seductive name of "free trade."

It takes six days' work of an Illinois farmer to equal the production in home labor, of one day of a British artisan aided by machinery and steam. Is it any wonder we grow poor when we indulge in this sort of barter? An American mechanic and his family will consume and work up in a year $1,000 worth of food and raw materials of our farmers. A British mechanic will sell us $1,000 worth of his wares, take in payment $50 worth of our agricultural products, and the balance in gold, bonds and cotton. Which is the best patron of the American farmer? And that is the difference between Protection and British Free Trade.

Free Trade would shear us of our locks, put out our eyes, and make us grind in the Philistine's prison-house. Let no true American lend ear to the Free Trade Delilahs, least they lure to National ruin and dishonor.

THE MIAMI DISASTER.

Examination of Officers Before the Local Board—Revocation of the Licenses of the Engineers.

[From the Memphis Commercial, 3d.]

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS.

A. C. Ashworth being duly sworn as an Engineer of the steamer Miami, he being the Chief Engineer of said steamer, January 28th, 1866, at the time of the explosion of the boilers of said steamer, testified as follows.

Question. Are you a licensed Chief Engineer? Answer. Yes, I am.

Q. Were you on watch at the time of the explosion of said steamer, on the night of January 28th, 1866. A. No, I was not.

Q. What do you know as to the explosion or its cause? A. I do not know any cause for the explosion except the undue listing of the boat to one side, thereby causing the undue trim of the boat, and thus producing a scarcity of water in the boiler on the side where the explosion occurred, and I do not know which side of the boat was thus unduly listed. I suppose the boat was listed to the starboard side, and was so at the time I left the lower deck to go up stairs, after supper, at Napoleon.

Q. What do you know of the condition of the boilers previous to the explosion? A. I considered the boilers to be in a safe condition to carry the pressure of steam allowed by the [illegible] at the time of previous inspection.

Q. Do you know [illegible] to any damage [illegible] to those boilers? A. [illegible] the time of the inspection I knew of a patch on the larboard [illegible] on the second sheet at the forward [illegible] the after end of said second sheet.

Q. Was there any report of the case to the inspectors after the patching was made, or any to position [illegible] for? A. The patch was on at the time the inspection [illegible]

Q. Have [illegible] defect [illegible] those boilers, or [illegible] other patching [illegible] the time of that [illegible] inspection? A. I had [illegible] taken out and nearly a half sheet put in.

Q. Did you report to the Inspectors and ask for a test or inspection? A. I did not.

Q. How long since the last inspection, and at what time did this occur? A. I think it was about the 15th of December, 1865, that I had this patch put in.

Q. Did you report to the Inspectors the condition of those boilers at that time? A. I did not know where to find an Inspector at [illegible] know where to report the case.

Q. Did you regard the [illegible] Miami as being safe at [illegible] when the explosion occurred [illegible] allowed by the certificate of the [illegible] ors? A. I did so believe.

Q. Do you know anything [illegible] steam, at the time of the [illegible] A. I do not know anything [illegible] use of at the time of explosion [illegible] on, called a horseshoe patch [illegible] boilers were last tested, [illegible] very nearly a half sheet [illegible] three weeks after that [illegible] patch was put on lengthwise [illegible] in width, and the length of [illegible] and under, as in conformity to the [illegible] boilers.

Q. What did the explosion [illegible] of boilers? A. I do not know [illegible] to the condition of one boiler [illegible] from the mud drum, so that [illegible] uppermost, broken clear of [illegible] could see into the boiler. [illegible] of the boiler was to be seen [illegible] made.

John Neal, second engineer [illegible] such, being duly sworn, testifies [illegible] engineer of the steamer Miami [illegible] explosion of the boiler of said [illegible] ing of the 28th day of January, A. D. [illegible] explosion occurring at a point [illegible] above Napoleon, Arkansas, and on [illegible] river.

Q. What was the pressure of [illegible] use of at the time of the explosion? [illegible] hundred and twenty-five pounds [illegible] the steam gauge.

Q. Do you know this to have been [illegible] I do not know it, but think there [illegible] over beyond five pounds by the [illegible] do you know as to the condition of said steamer, for the time you have [illegible] on her as engineer? A. I know of a [illegible] on after the inspection, and afterwards [illegible] patch became defective and a [illegible] the same patch repaired. Q. Was [illegible] of this case made to the Inspector [illegible] any inspection of the case asked for [illegible] in my knowledge.

Q. What do you know of the [illegible] sion? A. I think that the explosion [illegible] the undue listing of the steamer [illegible] side, thus baring the flues of the [illegible] the water line, and that upon the [illegible] of the steamer the flow of water [illegible] side by return caused the explosion.

Q. What was the extent of the [illegible] nected with the boilers. A. I do [illegible] knowledge, know the extent of [illegible] saw them they were nearly in the [illegible] tion, except that the starboard boiler [illegible] turned bottom upward, and do [illegible] of damage or rent in one or both [illegible] taking fire and shutting me off [illegible] tion with the forward end of the [illegible] the condition of the boilers after [illegible] reviewed the wreck.

Q. You say that at the time of [illegible] was a patch on the larboard boiler [illegible] shape, just over the bridge wall [illegible] sustained the test? A. Yes.

Q. Did that patch afterwards [illegible] and leaky condition? If so, state [illegible] Yes. It got into a leaky and [illegible] about the 15th to the 20th of December [illegible] of, or about a half sheet, was put in.

Q. How long after this [illegible] [illegible] three weeks after [illegible]

Q. What was the nature of the [illegible] this time? A. A strip was put on [illegible] inches in width, lengthwise of the [illegible] last repaired, and lapping it over [illegible] conformity with the original [illegible]

Q. How long before the explosion [illegible] you try the gauge-cocks of the [illegible] was then the gauge of water [illegible] minutes before; and at that time the [illegible] in the upper gauge-cock of the [illegible] and in the upper gauge of the [illegible] as shown by the water gauge [illegible]

Q. How heavy a list to the [illegible] think the boat had at the time [illegible] the explosion she was listed [illegible] Enough to bare the outer [illegible] boiler.

Elisha Evans testifies as [illegible] was pilot on the the steamer [illegible] her explosion of boilers on the [illegible] of January, 1866, about [illegible] mouth of, and in the Arkansas [illegible]

Q. How long before the explosion [illegible] were with the engineer in the [illegible] was in the engine-room not [illegible] before the explosion occurred [illegible] throttle-valve and caught hold of [illegible]

Q. Did you at that time notice [illegible] and what it indicated in pressure? [illegible] it, and it indicated 125 pounds of [illegible] ed to the engineer on watch at the [illegible] Neal, "You are not showing her [illegible] to which he answered, "We are in [illegible] and do not need it;" and then I [illegible] room and went forward, and on [illegible] immediately on my way to the [illegible] ticed the water gauge, and it [illegible] second or middle cocks.

Q. What did you see or learn [illegible] going forward? A. All seemed [illegible] on the top of the larboard boiler [illegible] leak.

Q. Did you see those boilers [illegible] their condition after the explosion? [illegible] sheets, say the third, fourth and [illegible] starboard boiler at the forward end [illegible] blown out; but still lying on deck [illegible] board boiler was, I think, in its [illegible] time on the trip saw the boat so [illegible] her nosing was in the water at the [illegible] when in proper trim, were about [illegible] the water.

The undersigned, James H. M[illegible] states as follows, to-wit: That on [illegible] the 28th day of January, A. D., 1866 [illegible] plosion of the boiler of the steamer [illegible] on the Arkansas river, about seven [illegible] mouth of said river, I was carpenter [illegible] er, and on watch, and in the engine [illegible] engineer, at the time of the said [illegible]

Q. Do you know about how [illegible] plosion occurred, the engineer, Mr. [illegible] gauge-cocks in the boilers of said [illegible] Yes, sir; not more than five or ten [illegible] the explosion that I saw him trying the gauge-cocks in said boilers. He [illegible] to me that a negro was constantly in [illegible] view of the water gauge, and would [illegible] water; and it was at this time I saw [illegible] gauge-cocks. After this I went and [illegible] foot-box, and he was alongside of [illegible] this time the explosion occurred.

Q. Do you know anything of the [illegible] by the steam-gauge at this time? A. [illegible] a few moments before I noticed the [illegible] indicated a pressure of 125 pounds [illegible] minutes before the explosion.

JAMES [illegible]

DECISION OF THE LOCAL INSPECTORS.

To A. C. Ashworth and Jno. Neal [illegible] steamer Miami, Jan. 28, 1866.

GENTLEMEN—After due consideration [illegible] testimony presented and heard by us [illegible] spectors for the port of Memphis [illegible] the explosion of the boilers of the steamer [illegible] the morning of the 28th of January [illegible] the Arkansas River, we are of the opinion [illegible] were each guilty of misconduct and [illegible] gence in the matter of engineering [illegible] the fact that, as stated in the evidence [illegible] certified and sworn to, you have [illegible] port the condition of those boilers to [illegible] of the Port when repairs were by you [illegible] sary, and to procure a necessary [illegible] test. Your allegation that no Inspector [illegible] Port could be found, being a matter of [illegible] want of due search, since at all times [illegible] purpose an Inspector, or his representative [illegible] of sickness was to be found within the [illegible] time within which, as stated by you [illegible] became necessary, and were made [illegible] failing thus in the due exercise of [illegible] as engineer of said steamer [illegible] became necessary, to make due report [illegible] tor of the Port, you have been guilty of [illegible] and negligence, and also that you [illegible] due listing of said steamer without [illegible] monstrance on the subject, you are guilty [illegible] of negligence and misconduct, and [illegible] in consideration of the facts as [illegible] hereby revoke the license of each of [illegible] gineers, to wit: A. C. Ashworth and [illegible] chief and second engineers of said [illegible] at the time of said explosion.

LEWIS [illegible]
MANSFIELD [illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM ASIA.

Russia Gradually Encroaching [illegible] British Indian Possessions [illegible] Conceded by the [illegible] Significant Movements [illegible]

(From the North Indian [illegible]

We have been favored with [illegible] interesting extract regarding [illegible] that are now naturally attracting [illegible] attention both in England and [illegible] have to thank the friend who [illegible] good as to communicate the same.

The country near and about Y[arkand] [illegible] a state of insurrection. The town [illegible] by twelve upstart leaders, who [illegible] one with another. The tribe [illegible] have chosen their leaders, and [illegible] ed the place. This tribe is known [illegible] erally orderly behavior and sub[illegible] ruler that may be in power at [illegible] manifestation of revolt in these [illegible] sidered by the merchant classes [illegible] cation of some greater power [illegible] gated them whose dealings are [illegible] whose agents are moving about [illegible] jacent tribes, with one object [illegible] volt, and thus breaking the [illegible] in these parts, which for the last [illegible] has been next to nothing. It is [illegible] [illegible] that troops will come [illegible] ing every [illegible] saries have been deputed [illegible] Russian force from some quarter [illegible] place called Eli, which used to [illegible] quarters of the Chinese troops [illegible] latter had been driven back [illegible] series of engagements with the [illegible]

News of their disaster having [illegible] kin, the Provincial Government [illegible] to punish severely the whole [illegible] have yielded to the overtures of [illegible] enemy from the North." The [illegible] ceived from Yarkand is to the [illegible] large force, said to amount to [illegible] on its way to Yarkand, and [illegible] authorities are accompanying [illegible] explicit orders to destroy the town [illegible] every man and woman in it. A[illegible] telligence has been received from [illegible] the regular kafilas of merchants [illegible] plundered, and all traffic will [illegible] some time between Yarkand and [illegible] ritories. It behooves Government [illegible] every inquiry about the borders [illegible] Cashmere territory, as to how [illegible] gence is of a reliable character.

Who can doubt, when all [illegible] sources of information so [illegible] in the character of the intelligence [illegible] sia is carrying on intrigues [illegible] whole of Central Asia, with the [illegible] natural view of increasing her [illegible] influence, and not of settling [illegible] tier, as she speciously pretends [illegible] nations.

ENGLAND POWERLESS TO PREVENT [illegible] CONQUEST.

[From the Bombay [illegible]

We are not among those [illegible] alarmist view of Russian invasion [illegible] Asia, and the day is far distant [illegible] can make use of her position [illegible] awe England or override India [illegible] moreover, is that we are utterly [illegible] prevent Russia from proceeding [illegible] of conquest if it is her will to [illegible] policy of annexation. She has a [illegible] ations at her back which we [illegible] and the tribes she incorporates [illegible] moth dominions are upon her [illegible] Her recommendations and [illegible] her military strength frowning [illegible] tier, have all the weight of [illegible] cannot oppose her progress [illegible] bassy to Turkestan, and [illegible] or intrigue at the barbarian [illegible] simply ridiculous and a failure [illegible] are so unapproachable [illegible] Russia that it is difficult to obtain [illegible] knowledge of the events which are [illegible] ing; and even the English [illegible] only appeal to the Russian [illegible] cannot force it to [illegible] quests. Thus the very [illegible] would prevent England from [illegible] force from India to Turkestan [illegible] absurd conception ever to be [illegible] tards the progress of Russia toward [illegible] frontier, and postpones the [illegible] Indian possessions which [illegible] and "manifest destiny" [illegible] cession of territory, however, [illegible] ens her position in Central Asia [illegible] nearer to Hindostan, adds to [illegible] councils of Europe, and disturbs [illegible] and policy of Britain by subjecting [illegible] pire in the East. It may be [illegible] would be better for Britain [illegible] little or no influence in Europe [illegible] contentment with [illegible] but she knows the danger [illegible] some generations during which [illegible] meet it, should it ever come [illegible] Russia has the most solid [illegible] vance, and whether led on by [illegible] or by necessity, is engaged [illegible] one day may bear comparison [illegible]

[illegible] itself is engaged in India. One [illegible] the civilization of Central [illegible] the wild life of its bigoted and [illegible] and this Russia will ef[illegible] it is the only power which [illegible] If order be Heaven's first [illegible] soon be established among [illegible] and barbarous of all the [illegible] of Asia. It is no unimportant matter [illegible] wild tribes that bid defiance to [illegible] the strong hand of an iron [illegible] brought under the control, more or [illegible] of European ideas. Already Russia is [illegible] the establishment of spinning and [illegible] factories in the very latest of her [illegible] which a brief year ago were a prey [illegible] of rapine and plunder, and [illegible] a stranger penetrated his life was [illegible]. It is likewise projecting [illegible] instructing the native growers in [illegible] of cultivating the cotton [illegible] and with these swift earnests of her [illegible] influence other improvements [illegible] follow. Every one must concede [illegible] advantages to the cause of civil[illegible] in the occupation of Central Asia by a [illegible] power; but it nevertheless remains [illegible] even while viewing with satis[illegible] this advance of a civilized govern[illegible] regions of unmitigated barbarism, [illegible] strengthen her position in India, as to [illegible] a dangerous thing for that Power, [illegible] upon her frontier, to encroach [illegible] possessions.

OBITUARY.

[illegible] from the *Bureau County Republican* that [illegible] Bryant of Princeton, died in that city on [illegible], in the 72d year of his age. Col. Bry[illegible] born in Cummington, Mass., and resided [illegible] until 1832, when he emigrated with his family [illegible] and settled on a farm in Bureau County, [illegible] where he continued to reside until [illegible] of his death. As a Christian he lived near [illegible]; as a husband he was faithful; as a father [illegible] indulgent; as a neighbor he was respected [illegible] for his honest, honorable and peaceful life; [illegible] though possessed of more than ordinary [illegible] he was modest, unassuming and diffi[illegible] to a fault; was sound in judgment, firm [illegible] and wise and safe in council. He served [illegible] years as Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian [illegible] with great acceptance to all its members. [illegible] Bryant, we believe, was a brother of William [illegible] of the New York *Evening Post*.

[illegible]NANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, 1866.

[illegible] money market is undoubtedly easier to-day; [illegible] is the result of a decrease in the demand for [illegible] rather than an increase in the supply. The [illegible] supply of Hogs has lessened the re[illegible] of commission merchants and country [illegible] very materially, and the regular discount [illegible] in a better position to accommodate [illegible] customers than for several days past. Not[illegible] this however, there is a chronic [illegible] in the money market, which, we have no [illegible] will continue till Mr. McCulloch's plans are [illegible] known and appreciated. All over the [illegible] there is a strong disposition on the part of [illegible] to hoard their funds or lend it merely [illegible] rather than discount mercantile or pro[illegible] paper, to run thirty, sixty or ninety days. [illegible] it is true, does not exist among our [illegible]; but it prevents capital at the East from [illegible] market here, as is usual when the pork [illegible] business is active and the demand for [illegible] pressing, and in this way the abilities of [illegible] bankers are lessened.

[illegible] rate of discount remains steady at 10 per [illegible] per annum, but street rates rule at [illegible] per [illegible].

[illegible] demand for Eastern Exchange to-day was [illegible] brisk and the market was firmer, but the [illegible] have not changed their rates yet. The [illegible] rates are [illegible]-10 discount buying and par [illegible]. Round lots are selling among bankers at [illegible] of 50c per thousand.

[illegible] grain markets to-day were firmer. Flour was [illegible] active but steady. Wheat ruled [illegible] per [illegible] higher at the opening, but it fell back 2c at [illegible]. Corn was quiet. Oats were dull and [illegible]. Rye was nominal. Barley was quiet and [illegible]. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Mess [illegible] declined 25c per brl. Dressed Hogs were quiet [illegible] weaker. Lard was a shade lower.

[illegible] opened in New York to-day at 140⅜, and [illegible] at 139⅝. The following are the quotations [illegible] to James Boyd & Brothers, gold [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meat, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]

There was an improved feeling in the Grain Market to-day, and prices ruled a shade higher.

The Provision market, however, under less favorable advices from New York, ruled very quiet and easier. Mess Pork last night was quite active, and 1,200 brls were sold at $27.00; but to-day we note a decline of 25c per brl, with sales of [illegible] brls at [illegible] for Mess, and [illegible] for M. O. Bulk Meats ruled firm, with sales of 170,000 lbs at 11c for Shoulders loose, and 13¼c loose for light Rough Sides for next week's delivery. Green Hams from slaughtered Hogs were sold at [illegible]. Prime Mess Pork was inquired for to a limited extent, and we note sales of 200 brls city packed at [illegible]. Lard was dull and easier, with sales of [illegible] tcs at 17c for kettle, and [illegible] for steam. A lot of 500 kegs prime steam Leaf Lard was also sold at 18c.

The receipts of Hogs, live and dressed, amounted to-day to only 5,565. Notwithstanding these light receipts, the market ruled quiet—opening steady at yesterday's quotations, but closing weak. The sales range from 11@11.15—closing at $11.00 and $11.10, dividing on 200 lbs.

The market for Highwines was perfectly lifeless, and we have no sales to report. The market is entirely nominal at [illegible].

Owing to the improved advices from New York, there was more activity in Flour, and the market was steady and firm. About 2,000 brls changed hands at $6.75@7.25 for Spring Extras, and $5.20@5.50 for Spring Supers.

Owing to an active demand by short sellers, the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat ruled quite active and at one time an advance of 3@5c was obtained, but toward the close the inquiry fell off, and the market receded some 2c. For receipts in the Northwestern elevator there was an active demand, and under the pressure of a corner sales were made at an advance of 1@1½c on the rates paid for receipts elsewhere. The market for No. 2 Spring was dull, though without any decided change. The sales aggregate [illegible] bu at $1.18@1.21½ for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2, closing with sellers at $1.18 for regular, and $1.19½@1.20 for receipts of No. 1 in the Northwestern.

Corn was quiet and unchanged. Sales were made at [illegible] for Rejected. No. 1 and No. 2 were nominal at 38 and 35c.

Oats were dull with light sales at [illegible] for No. 1, and [illegible] for No. 2.

Rye was dull and neglected.

Barley was dull, with light sales of sample lots at 65c.

Seeds were dull, with light sales at $7.00 for Clover and $3.15 for Timothy.

Salt was dull and easier, with sales of 70 brls Fine Domestic at $2.18 del.

Groceries were steady and unchanged.

The following despatches were read to-day on Change:

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 9.

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

[illegible]

Receipts and Shipments of Breadstuffs at New York.

[illegible]

Receipts and Shipments of Provisions at New York.

[illegible]

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1.

[illegible]

Packing in Cincinnati.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

excess of the supply, and though holders are pretty firm in their views, sales are rather slow.

City butchers are taking their usual amount of that class of beasts known as "butchers' cattle." Speaking of our city butchers reminds us of the fact, that nearly every day we meet in our market butchers from our neighboring cities, who come here to replenish their stock, and the wide contrast between the stock they purchase and that bought by our own butchers, makes one almost envious of the more fortunate beef eaters of our sister cities.

Yesterday some of the choicest cattle ever offered in this market were bought by a Detroit butcher; and while the denizens of that city are enjoying sweet and nutritious beef, our own people waste their energies on the toughest flesh that ever defied mastication, rotten sheep, cholera pork, and like luxuries peculiar to Kinzie street.

How long will our citizens endure this outrage? How long will they be poisoned by diseased meats, when an efficient meat inspector would remedy the evil?

We quote the market as quiet, and prices without quotable change. The following are the transactions

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—From the returns made to the Board of Trade, we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows:

	Receipts. 1866.	Receipts. 1865.	Shipments. 1866.	Shipments. 1865.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The actual receipts to-day at the Union Yards were as follows:

Burlington Road	[illegible]
Rock Island Road	[illegible]
Northwestern Road	[illegible]
Illinois Central Road	[illegible]
St. Louis & Alton Road	[illegible]
Michigan Central Road	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The actual sales since our last report foot up as follows:

Illinois Central scale	[illegible]
Burlington scale	[illegible]
St. Louis & Alton scale	[illegible]
Northwestern scale	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The prices range from $6.50 to $10.50, the latter only for very extra lots.

The market has been quiet and prices tolerably firm, at about the range of yesterday. City packers continue to take the bulk of the offerings, though a few shippers are in the market to-day. The latter, however, are doing but a limited business, the margin being too small to justify extended operations.

City packers are usually looking after the heavier and better class of Hogs, while shippers take the lighter weights. Packers are also taking a few bacon Hogs, but they are in less request than heavier [illegible]

HAY—The demand continues limited, and prices without change. We quote:

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The market is steady and firm, though trade is rather quiet. We quote:

LUMBER—Received, 21,000 feet; shipped, 175,000 feet. The following are the current quotations at the yards:

LEATHER—The market is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote:

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—Are in steady demand and firm. We quote:

OIL—The market continues quiet, and we quote:

CARBON OIL—There is a more moderate demand and prices are without improvement. We quote:

POTATOES—Are dull at [illegible] for small lots out of store. There is no quotation for round lots.

POULTRY AND GAME—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

Mess Pork—Quiet and 25c lower. [illegible]

Bulk Meats—Quiet and firm. [illegible]

Green Meats—2,000 pcs Green Hams at [illegible]

Sweet Pickled Hams—Nominal at [illegible]

Prime Mess Pork—[illegible]

Lard—Quiet and easier. [illegible]

SUGARS—The market is steady and firm. We quote:

SYRUPS—Are steady and unchanged. We quote:

SALERATUS AND SODA—Are firm. We quote:

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TEAS—The market is steady and firm. We quote:

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and prices unimproved. We quote:

WOOD—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom	[illegible]	[illegible]

GALENA DIVISION.

Fulton and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport and Dunleith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Fox River	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva and Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

Union Depot, foot of Lake Street.

Mail and Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit and N. Y. Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CINCINNATI & LOUISVILLE BRANCH.

Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

DETROIT TRAINS.

Express via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Expr's via Adrian	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railway.)

Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Day Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Acc'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukegan Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evanston	[illegible]	[illegible]

A SIGN PAINTER WANTED, accustomed to New York City style of lettering, to do general work and superintend [illegible]

AERATED CRACKERS—[illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye. [illegible]

[illegible] their use. They act like a charm. [illegible] Ask for Mrs. Winslow's Mystic Pills. Take none other. Price $1, or three boxes, for $2. Address Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Sold by all respectable druggists. R. SCOVIL.

It is too Cheap.

There can be nothing so certain to cure as a cold, whether it be settled in the head or throat, the lungs or bowels, as Radway's Ready Relief—only it is too cheap for some people. [illegible] Radway's Ready Relief is the best thing in the world to cure a cold. It never fails. It has, we all know, but one fault as a remedy—it is too cheap. [illegible]

The Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician or a specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled specialist there, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 134 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Office, 179 South Clark st., corner of Monroe.

The Monitor.

Just issued by Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. THE MONITOR: Or, Handbook on Secret Diseases, and Other Secrets Worth Knowing. CONTENTS OF BOOK—History, Origin, Nature and Danger of Secret Diseases, Syphilis, Spermatorrhea, etc. How to avoid Infectious Venereal Diseases. How you may know when you have them.

Also, important information to females.

Price of Book, Fifty Cents, sent on receipt of price book will be sent to any address, put up in sealed wrapper.

Dr. James, specially physician in the treatment of secret and infectious diseases. Office and rooms 86 Randolph street, where Dr. James can be consulted from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. Interviews confidential.

Dr. Webster,

184 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, unmanliness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital powers, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be ally restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershats, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

The Great New England Remedy.

Dr. J. W. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

Hair Uprooted

From all parts of the body in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1.25, by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for "Upham's Depilatory Powder," and take no other. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also for sale by all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It contains only one preparation. [illegible] by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also for sale by all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once, [illegible] S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth st., Phila. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents. Also for sale by all Druggists.

Asthma Cured.—Relief guaranteed in ten minutes, [illegible] S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, General Agents.

Constitution Life Syrup.

Has produced a revolution in medicine. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; [illegible]

[illegible]

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivaled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D., Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS, 46 Cliff street, New York.

☞ For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER and BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, [illegible] W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6488, Chicago, Ill.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

REFERENCE.

A. GAAR & CO., [illegible], Richmond, Ind.
SINKER & CO., [illegible] Builders, Indianapolis, Ind.
[illegible]
C. REISSIG & CO., Steam Engine and Boilermakers, Chicago, Ill.
BALDWIN & PAYNE, Franklin, Ind.
[illegible] & BROTHER, Franklin, Ind.
For further information, address J. S. HOOTON, Chicago, or HOOTON & ROSE, Indianapolis, Ind.

Government Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY at Chattanooga, Tennessee, [illegible] By order of Bvt. Col. John H. James, C. Q. M. D. E. T. THOS. J. [illegible] Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF BAKERY MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, STEAM ENGINE, TOOLS, BUILDINGS, COAL, WOOD, &C., AT JEFFERSONVILLE, INDIANA.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29, 1866.

The U. S. Steam Bakery at Jeffersonville, Ind., no longer required for Government purposes, all the buildings, machinery, implements, &c., pertaining thereto, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of February, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., as follows, viz: [illegible]

Also, Blacksmiths' and Carpenters' Tools, Gas Pipe, Door, Troughs, Fence Posts, and other articles too numerous to mention.

The Building, Shed and Oven stand on leased ground. The right to remove them is guaranteed to the purchasers for [illegible] days from the day of sale.

Terms Cash—in U. S. currency.

J. W. BARRIGER, Bvt Maj. & C. S., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Feb. 1, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. I will offer for sale, commencing on the 16th day of February, 1866, at the U. S. Franklin Shops in the city of Nashville, Tenn., a large amount of Government property, consisting in part as follows:

TRAINS OF TRANSPORTATION.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

[illegible]

This sale comprises articles of almost every kind known in the Q. M. Department, and will be one of the largest sales that has ever taken place at this Depot. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on Feb. 16th, and continue daily until the property is all disposed of. Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Capt. A. R. Eddy, Chief Q. M., Dep't of Tenn.

E. B. KIRK, Capt. Bvt. Maj. & A. Q. M.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.

MIL. DIV. OF THE TENNESSEE, CHIEF QR'M OFFICE U. S. MIL. R. R., NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tenn., WEDNESDAY, February 7th, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz: [illegible]

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling Stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz: [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS OF SALE—Cash in Government funds; or when purchased by Railroad Companies, on credit if desired, of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly installments, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full description of the Engines can be obtained on application to Capt. S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY, Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold at Public Auction at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the TWENTIETH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., a large quantity of Ordnance Stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz: [illegible]

Also, a large lot of Appendages, for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.

Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal, and at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

JAS. M. WHITTEMORE, Capt. and Bv't Major Ord. Comm'd'g.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 1st, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

Will be sold at the Northwestern Grain Sheds, in the city of Nashville, Tenn., on the 15th day of February, 1866,

15,000 sacks ([illegible] bushels) Shelled Corn. [illegible] Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Capt. A. R. EDDY, Chief Quartermaster Dep't Tenn.

E. B. KIRK, Capt., Bvt. Maj. and A. Q. M.

Banking and Exchange.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,

Bankers and Brokers,

Dealers in all kinds of

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS AND BONDS &c.,

71 Broadway, New York.

D. BOOKSTAVER. E. THAYER. S. H. SLOSSON.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS.

94 Broadway and 6 Wall-st., New York,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Interest allowed on Deposits of Coin and Currency, and particular attention given to the Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers.

Business Cards

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c.

Agents for J. W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La.

196 South Water Street, Chicago,

AND 37 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI.

☞ Liberal advances on consignments. [illegible]

HEMAN D. WALBRIDGE & CO

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 BRIDGE STREET,

Corner Whitehall street,

H. D. WALBRIDGE, HIRAM WALBRIDGE, NEW YORK.

Consignments solicited and advances made by L. A. OSTROM, No. 3 Loomis Building, southwest corner Clark and South Water streets, CHICAGO.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

☞ Liberal advancements made on consignments.

DRISCOLL & PALMER,

IMPORTERS OF

CARRIAGE CLOTHS

MANUFACTURERS OF

ENAMELED CLOTHS

AND

TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &C.

45 Courtlandt Street,

E. DRISCOLL, O. E. PALMER. NEW YORK.

Sole Agents for Wm. Harland & Sons English Varnish and Japan.

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines, [illegible]

[illegible]NANCE concerning [illegible] Railroad Company.

[illegible]

Passed Feb. 5th, 1866.
Approved Feb. 5th, 1866.

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

NOTICE TO LOT OWNERS IN THE CHICAGO CITY CEMETERY.—By a decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, the title to that part of the Chicago City Cemetery embraced in lots numbered from (37) thirty-two to and including number one hundred and eighty-two (182), of Green's Survey and from number eight hundred and four (804) to and including number fourteen hundred and fifty-five (1455) in the new survey was held invalid. At a Regular Meeting of the Common Council, held January 29th, 1866, an Ordinance was passed providing for the removal of the dead from that part of said Cemetery to which said title was declared invalid. The undersigned have been appointed to carry out the provisions of said Ordinance. And for the accommodation of parties interested, have opened an office in Room No. 5, Court House, where all information in reference to the matter can be obtained and arrangements made for the selection of new lots in other Cemeteries and the removal of the dead to the same in accordance with said Ordinance.

J. B. RICE, Mayor,
WALTER KIMBALL, Comptroller, } Committee of the Common Council
W. WOODARD,
CHAS. G. WICKER,
IVER LAWSON.

F. H. BENSON, Supt.

AN ORDINANCE concerning the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That permission and authority is hereby given to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and its successors, to lay down, maintain and operate a railroad, with a single track, and with switches, turnouts and side tracks necessary to accommodate the owners and occupants of property along the same, in and upon Twenty-second street from Brown to Lumber streets, thence northeasterly on Lumber street to the right of way of the Joliet & Chicago Railroad Company; also southwesterly on Lumber street from the intersection thereof with Twenty-second street as far as the same is laid out; provided said track shall be laid in the centre of Twenty-second street and on the east or southeast side of Lumber street, as nearly as practicable to the outer line of the sidewalk. The whole to be done under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the Board of Public Works.

[illegible]

Passed Jan. 30, 1866.
Approved Feb. 3, 1866.

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—s. s. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Court House, Room No. 11, Chicago, Feb. 3d, 1866.

Public notice is hereby given that the following described Warrants have been placed in my hands for collection, to wit:

[illegible]

All persons interested in said assessments are requested to make immediate payment at my office. In default of such payment, the said assessments will be collected at the cost and expense of persons liable therefor.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

Proposals.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, [illegible] December 21, 1865.

SALE OF UNITED STATES LAND SCRIP.

Proposals will be received till the first day of March, 1866, by his Excellency Samuel Cony, Governor of the State of Maine, for the purchase of the Land Scrip issued to said State, for the endowment of a College for the benefit of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, in quantities not less than five thousand acres. Terms cash, payable in lawful money at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Maine at Augusta, or at the Suffolk National Bank, Boston, in twenty days after notice issued of acceptance of offer. The scrip to be delivered at Augusta. Right to reject proposals reserved.

All offers will be directed to the address of the Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine, and indorsed on the outside, Proposals for "Agricultural College Scrip."

EPHRAIM FLINT, Secretary of State.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES.

FLAGS

Of every description.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

[illegible] Lake st., [illegible]

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,

Real Estate Brokers,

KNOXVILLE . . . . TENNESSEE.

Have for sale, on very favorable terms, valuable Farming, Mining, Grazing and Timber Lands in all parts of East Tennessee, large and small, Improved Farms, Mills, Mining Leases and sites for manufacturing. [illegible] Any information concerning real estate in Tennessee will be cheerfully given. [illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Merchants visiting New York are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Watches, Chains and Jewelry, gotten up expressly for the western trade. [illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. MARK'S

SYPHILITIC CURE

This celebrated Remedy is an Infallible Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages.

[illegible]

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure

Is the only medicine that will cure SYPHILIS in all its [illegible]

Symptoms of the First or Primary Stage.

[illegible]

Symptoms of the Secondary Stage of Syphilis.

[illegible]

Symptoms of Third or Tertiary Stage Syphilis.

[illegible] ☞ Price per package $5.00.

Advice to the Afflicted!

Read the symptoms above described of each stage of Syphilis, and procure at once the medicines for the stage with which you suffer. They will effectually cure you.

A Treatise on Syphilitic Diseases, giving plain directions to cure the different stages, accompanies each package of the medicine. Also sent free by mail to any address, securely sealed.

N. B.—DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE AND PILLS are an infallible cure for RHEUMATISM, no matter how long standing or how bad. They remove the CAUSE, and the CURE is CERTAIN and PERMANENT. ☞ Price $5.00 per package.

☞ The Medicines will be sent by Express to all parts of the country, on receipt of the money, and 25 cents additional to pay for boxing and shipping.

Sold at Dr. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, No. 99 Madison street, Chicago, and at No. 78 North Fifth street, St. Louis.

DR. CARTER'S

COUGH BALSAM.

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

The most perfect, pleasant, and efficacious remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs is

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam.

This medicine immediately STOPS THE COUGH, produces free and easy expectoration, removes all mucous and foul matter from the air passages, gives ease and relief to the breathing, allays the irritation of the Lungs and effects a SPEEDY CURE, by soothing and HEALING all the Pulmonary Organs.

Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam,

Never fails to cure Coughs and Colds in a few days, and has cured thousands upon thousands of cases of Consumption after physicians and all other remedies had failed, and the patients given up to die. This Balsam is the most perfect and infallible remedy for all diseases of the Lungs known to the civilized world.

N. B.—Ask for DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, and take nothing else. Price 75 cents for trial bottle; large bottles $1.50 per bottle.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, and at 78 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

☞ Sold at wholesale by BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Celebrated Salve will cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm & Toothache in from Three to Ten Minutes.

A trial will convince the most incredulous of its almost miraculous power and efficacy in removing Warts and Moles, which are always offensive to the eye, impairing one's beauty, and instantly curing the tormenting pains from Corns and Toothache. Price 25 cents per bottle. Dr. Sanders' Three Minute Salve will be sent to all parts of the country on receipt of the price, and ten cents to prepay postage on the same.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., 78 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold at their Branch Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

● ● ●

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also, DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind which was previously sunk in gloom or an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active, and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches the constitution itself, and restores it to its normal condition.

For those diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Try it in those cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through your hips? "CONSTITUTION WATER" will relieve you like magic.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

☞ FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

SMOLANDER'S

Compound Fluid Extract

BUCKU,

IS ESPECIALLY

Recommended by the Medical Faculty

For the Cure of the various affections of the Stomach and Kidneys, Rheumatism, General Debility, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy, Chronic-Gonorrhœa, & Cutaneous Diseases.

All that long list of Nervous Irritable Disorders which arise from

Excesses, Imprudence & Indiscretion

ARE

Permanently Cured

BY

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

TRY IT.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

We would call the attention of all to the following reliable and entirely unsolicited

TESTIMONY OF A CITY MISSIONARY

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Nov. 22, 1865.

Messrs. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Druggists, Boston:

I feel it a duty I owe to you, and each of the community as are suffering as I have suffered, to make known through the medium of your advertisements, the CURE that, through the blessing of God, you have wrought upon me by using SMOLANDER'S BUCKU. I HAVE SUFFERED over one year with KIDNEY DISEASE so bad I COULD HARDLY WALK. I tried three bottles of H. T. Helmbold's Buchu; it did me no good. I took four BOTTLES OF SMOLANDER'S BUCKU and it cured me, and now I ENJOY BETTER HEALTH THAN EVER.

WILLIAM M. MELLEN, Missionary,
[illegible] Lawrence st., Charlestown.

And Read This!

PORTLAND, Me., July 25, 1865.

Messrs. BURLEIGH & ROGERS, Boston, Mass.:

Having been troubled with my KIDNEYS for some TWO YEARS PAST, and having tried a great many Patent Medicines, to no purpose, a temporary relief, I was induced to try SMOLANDER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCKU, and after USING TWO BOTTLES ONLY I have found it what IT IS REPRESENTED TO BE in every respect, A BENEFACTOR to those troubled with WEAK BACK or KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, and would cheerfully RECOMMEND it to the public.

JOHN E. DOW, Insurance Agent.

☞ For sale in Chicago by R. SCOVIL. In New York by D. BARNES & CO.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists,

BOSTON, Mass., General Agents.

MEDICAL CARD TO LADY INVALIDS.—W. F. J. THIERS, M. D., Physician-Accoucheur, and Professor of Diseases incident to Females—Office No. 143 5th-st., N. Y. One or two lady patients desiring treatment previous to and during confinement, and willing to adequately pay for long and successful scientific medical experience, and the care, kindness and tender attention of a duly qualified nurse, will be exclusively cared for in the private residence of Dr. Thiers; every care and comfort provided for infants to be adopted. [illegible] by letter $5. Treatment regular and scientific. Send red stamp for Circular and avoid quackery.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, Grocers and Pork Packers, Dealers in Oil, Fish, Lard and Flour.

I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of

Bungs, Taps and Vents.

N. WHITE.

Wholesale Dealer in Woodenand Willow Ware, 187 South Water street.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 7, 1866.

The office of the undersigned is removed to [illegible]

E. S. PHILLIPS, [illegible]

Medicinal.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August [illegible]

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, [illegible]

[illegible]

Buchu, as prepared by Druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 16 years' experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my Residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,

Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

In affections peculiar to Females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these Diseases.

Use Helmbold's

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of these organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant to taste the odor, immediate in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above Diseases, it is certain to affect his

Bodily Health, Mental Powers and Happiness.

All the above dise[illegible] a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

IS THE

Great Diuretic.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Medicinal.

SOLDIER!

SOLDIER!

OR

CITIZEN,

CITIZEN,

H

[illegible] is respectfully asked to

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

We positively assert that it will restore to

Strength and Vi[illegible]

All those whose systems [illegible] through exposure to hardships incidental to a military campaign, or who have become debilitated from the effects of fevers or sickness of any description. It is the only Tonic in the market

NOT DEPENDING

ON ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS.

O

Its effects are permanent and lasting, and the cure once commenced will go on until completed.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

And Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

These Bitters have performed more Cures

O

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more Respectable People to Vouch for Them!

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

And will pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

F

Observe the following Symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the BEST TONIC in the WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation. I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. [illegible] similarly advantaged in [illegible]

Truly your friend, THO[illegible]

L

From JOHN B. WICKERSHAM, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchinson, the celebrated manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal street.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhœa. During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific, and, whenever I have an opportunity, I cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours, JOHN [illegible] WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From JULIUS LEE, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. [illegible] Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters have given me ease when everything else had failed.

Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

A

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9th, 1863.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third is seemed, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, [illegible] Spruce st.

From Rev. W. D. SEIGFRIED, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church.

Philadelphia, Dec. 9th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of Indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" "quack" "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours, W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon st.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From REV. J. S. HERMAN, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the Signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle $1, or a Half Doz. for $5.

D

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every Town in the United States.

THE CITY.

[illegible] at No. [illegible]

SHERMAN.—Major General W. T. Sherman and staff arrived yesterday morning in the city, and stopped during the day at the Tremont House. He took his departure in the evening for St. Louis.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that the wreath presented to Chief U. P. Harris was the gift of Madame Bertrand, not of a number of [illegible], as was reported in the TRIBUNE of [illegible]

NEW MUSIC.—Received from Mr. [illegible] Brockway, of the Kelly & Leon Ethiopian Troupe, his last new song and dance, "Young Eph.'s Jubilee," published by Root & Cady. It is a very spirited production.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Common Council will be held Monday evening for the purpose of considering the proposition to make an appropriation to Messrs. Dull & Gowan on the lake tunnel contract, and for the transaction of general business.

PERSONAL.—Governor Oglesby, and Hon. O. M. Hatch, of Springfield; Major General Hurlbut, General W. K. Strong, Col. A. P. Atchinson, and Col. W. T. Shaw, are stopping at the Tremont House. Mr. Charles F. Hatch, of Adrian, Superintendent of the Michigan Southern Railroad, is stopping at the Sherman House.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Messrs. Duffee & Parrott two enterprising young men of our city, will open their new and neat little establishment, No. 287½ South Clark street, this evening, with the necessary "ammunition" and will warmly welcome all their friends who may honor them with a call. They deal only in good material, ignoring all villainous brands.

SWELLED FACES are now the fashion in Chicago. We notice several of them on the streets, a few in the stores (not on sale), and a few scattered promiscuously in other places. As with the swelled necks of Alpine valley habitants, it will soon be a disgrace to be without them, unless the fashion changes, which, for the good of the species, we hope will be shortly.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.—The advertisement of the publishers of the Chicago Times will be found in another column. The proprietors propose to publish a Sunday edition separate and distinct in all features, except the more important telegraph news from their Monday edition. Politics will be, for the most part, eschewed, and general and miscellaneous topics treated at greater length than in their other week day issues.

ROBBED.—H. W. Clent, Esq., of our city, was robbed on Wednesday night last of his travelling bag, containing a handsome suit of clothing, tuning instruments, etc., valued at $150, stolen from the rack over his head, in the railroad car, on going from Joliet to Lacon, whither he was proceeding, to aid in the opening of the new organ placed in the Presbyterian Church of that place.

THE OLDEST CAPTAIN UPON THE MISSISSIPPI.—Captain N. F. Webb of the steamer "Itasca," of the N. W. Packet Co., is now stopping at the Sherman House, on a visit to his many friends in Chicago. Captain Webb has served for nearly fifty years as a captain on the Mississippi river steamers and in that time has won the esteem and confidence of all who have known him, by his geniality, ability and kindness of heart. Those who know him best pronounce him "one of the squarest of square men."

FUNERAL CEREMONY.—The remains of the late Mrs. Philip Carpenter, one of the earliest settlers in Chicago, and who has resided in this city since 1833, will arrive from Aurora by the Mendota Accommodation train at 9:45 this morning. They will be conveyed from the Canal street depot to the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William W. Strong, No. [illegible] West Washington street, and thence to the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets, where public funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

TEMPERANCE.—There will be a public meeting of the friends of the temperance reform, to be held next Monday evening, Feb. 12th, in the Lecture Room of the Clark street M. E. Church, at 7:30 o'clock. The object of the meeting is to create a revival of the work in the city. The opening address will be delivered by D. J. Lyon, Esq., of this city, who is an ardent advocate of the cause. The first speakers of the city have been invited, and will deliver short addresses. All are invited. Admission free.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—The regular monthly meeting of the Academy will be held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13th, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy rooms, No. 17 Metropolitan Block.

The question of the permanent location of the Academy building will be again presented to the society.

Some dissatisfaction having been expressed as to the location decided upon at the meeting held Dec. 12th, the Trustees have thought best to give the members another opportunity of discussing the question before taking final action.

As it is a matter of [illegible] importance to the future welfare of the Academy, it is very desirable that every friend of the society should be present.

WATCH DIAL PORTRAITS.—These unique specimens of portraiture are genuine curiosities, and take high rank with many as household treasures. The face of the loved one is always with the wearer; watching the flight of time he sees the features which remind him of the affection which eternally endures.

The size of the portrait is from a quarter to half an inch in length, according to the space on the dial. From one to three may be placed on one dial. The picture is photographed directly on the porcelain surface, and when finished leaves the dial in appearance, (except that part occupied by the portrait) as it was before, and when found necessary can readily be removed. We have seen several very finely executed specimens by J. Carbutt, the well known photographer, No. 131 Lake st. All interested are invited to call and examine specimens at his gallery.

THE WELLS STREET STABBING AFFRAY.—On the afternoon of Friday last an affray occurred at No. 265 South Wells street, between two abandoned women, one known as Dutch Annie, and the other as Kate Freeman, alias Annie Sullivan, which resulted in the former receiving several severe, though not dangerous, cuts with a knife at the hands of Freeman. The assailant, immediately after committing the bloody deed, jumped into a hack that was standing near and was driven away at furious speed. When the officers of justice arrived she could not be found, and her whereabouts remained a mystery until yesterday, when Officer Powell arrested her in the West Division, where she had taken refuge. She at first denied all knowledge of the affair, but afterwards recanted and admitted her guilt. She was taken to the Armory and subsequently was arraigned in the Police Court, whence, after a hearing of the testimony of the injured girl and one or two other witnesses, she was committed to the county jail in default of $800 bail.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—Since the South Side police force ceased their raids upon that class of persons termed "vagrants," robberies, confidence operations and garroting affairs are again becoming very frequent. We are informed by one who has opportunities of knowing, that no less than six persons have been garroted and robbed in this city within the past week, and the TRIBUNE has chronicled the perpetration of three confidence games within as many days. On Thursday evening, a few minutes after 6 o'clock as a Miss Harrison, who resides at No. 218 Madison street, was returning from a store on Clark street, where she had been making some purchases, she was seized by two ruffians, one of whom placed his hand over her mouth, while the other grabbed a valuable mink muff from her hands and made off with it. When he got away a sufficient distance, the other scoundrel released Miss Harrison, and before she could recover sufficient presence of mind to call an officer, he too was out of sight. No arrests have been made.

FENIAN INTELLIGENCE.—The headquarters of Fenianism just now is the Tremont House. There may be viewed the redoubtable Col. Roberts, "President of the quondam Irish Republic," and Gen. Sweeney, the "Secretary of War." This evening there will be an immense blazing of torches, flourishing of seventy rusty muskets, and marching of ragged regiments in green to do honor to the "heroes." All the bog-trotters will be expected to turn out on the occasion.

The faithful, to the number of about one hundred and seventy, formed in procession last evening, and, at the tail of a brass band, marched to the front of the Tremont, where, after the preliminary notes of invitation, Gen. Sweeney appeared, but declined to speak, further than to say that he was glad to see them and would speak more fully this evening. He then introduced Col. Roberts, who also, in view of the small crowd, was very brief, simply thanking them for the honor conferred, expressing his high appreciation of Chicago Fenianism, and paying a backhanded compliment to Scanlon. The crowd then raised a vain call for Gen. Sherman, and marched on seeing that he would not countenance them.

Perabo's Concert and Chickering's Piano.

Quite a musical audience greeted this promising young artist at Crosby's Music Hall, last evening, and by the hearty encores given must have proved to Herr Perabo that his masterly execution was appreciated. His style is such as would please all who love music and not "thunder," yet the latter was called into requisition occasionally, as the magnificent Chickering Grand, from Reed's Temple of Music testified, as its tone descended under his touch from those fine silvery notes to that great deep bass—sweet and powerful—'twas grand, indeed. We thought Perabo's selection of a Chickering piano sustained his reputation as an artist, and he can find no better friend to aid him in that grasp for fame than one of Chickering's world-renowned pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—This concert to-night promises to be one of the best of the season. The symphony is Hugo Ulrich's "Triomphale," composed in 1853, to celebrate the marriage of the present King of Belgium, then Duc de Brabant, to Maria Henrietta, Arch-Duchess of Austria. The Royal Academy of Fine Arts awarded to it the first premium. The symphony was performed for the first time on Sept. 24, 1853, in Brussels, at the church of the Augustines. The orchestra also will play the ever-welcome overture to the "Merry Wives of Windsor" and the [illegible] from Haydn's Symphony No. 3. A pleasant variation in the ordinary programmes of these concerts is the introduction of a chorus. Mr. Balatka has obtained forty voices, and will produce the Sailors' Chorus from the Africaine and Titl's "Consecration of Solomon's Temple." Mad. Murio Celli will also sing cavatinas from Favorita and the Queen of Cyprus. Mad. Celli is not only an artist but a fine teacher and composer. We have before us a copy of an Ave Maria, composed by her for one of her pupils, of rare musical merit, just published by Root & Cady. There will be a public rehearsal at the Opera House this morning at half past nine.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to learn that Louis Dochez, the Di Paolo of [illegible], so well known in musical circles, has returned from Belgium, and is engaged in business in New York. We trust we shall soon hear his splendid voice again in our concert rooms.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams took a benefit last evening and was greeted with a full house. The play was "The Heretic," originally written for Forrest, in which Mr. Adams appeared to great advantage. A matinee performance will be given this afternoon, in which Mr. Adams will appear in Phidias, the Sculptor, in "The Marble Heart." In the evening, "The Heretic" and "Black Eyed Susan."

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Brougham's new play of "Caught in the Toils," was given again last night, and will be repeated this afternoon and evening, after which it will be withdrawn.

BLIND TOM.—This "marvellous boy" continues to attract good audiences at Smith & Nixon's hall. He will give a matinee performance this afternoon, which ought to be well attended.

SKATERS should remember the masquerades and fancy dress carnivals, at the Washington this afternoon and evening, and at the Rink this evening.

HERRMANN, the great prestidigitateur, is about to open for a brief season at the Opera House, where he will have ample space, and, it is to be presumed, ample audiences before whom to exhibit his wonderful feats of magic. Herrmann's popularity was great during his recent stay here, and as he announces quite a new repertoire for his second appearance, we fully anticipate for him a continuance of public favor.

[illegible] the young musician, who has been [illegible] a number of years, [illegible] has returned to the city, [illegible] in every respect, and [illegible] Opera House [illegible] well attended. [illegible]

[illegible] Minstrels, [illegible] are now at Cleveland, where they are doing a thriving trade. [illegible] and they will doubtless make a descent upon this city soon.

[illegible] of the Board of Trade.

[illegible] Board of Trade was [illegible] by a visit from Gov. Oglesby and Hon. O. M. Hatch, who took that occasion to call the attention of members of the Board to the propriety of rendering substantial aid to the erection of the National Lincoln Monument.

The Secretary called the Board to order, and read off some quotations, and with them an announcement that A. P. King had been restored to membership.

Charles Randolph, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, then announced that Gov. Oglesby and Hon. Mr. Hatch were present for the purpose of presenting here the claims of the Lincoln Monument. They were, he said, on their way East, and would not ask for any subscriptions now, only desiring the public to understand what was being done by the Monument Association, and the claims it has on our people.

Gov. Oglesby was then introduced, and received with a storm of applause, on the subsiding of which he addressed the meeting, as follows:

GENTLEMEN—I promise not to detain you very long. I am here in association with the Hon. O. M. Hatch as a special committee chosen by the National Lincoln Monument Association, to present to this Board this Association, and through your association to the city of Chicago, the project we had in view of erecting over the remains of our late President a monument which shall be suitable alike to his memory and to the credit of the great people of this nation who shall contribute to erecting it. I do not know what the public feeling of this State upon the subject is; I do not know what different views different gentlemen may have about the propriety of the erection of a monument at all; but we hold it to be our duty as an association to present the subject fairly before the American people. In doing so, it is but right and proper that we should state briefly to you to-day the manner of our organization, its purposes, and what we have thus far accomplished. We found upon our return from Washington City, last spring, with the remains of the President, that a mass meeting of the citizens of Sangamon county had chosen fifteen gentlemen to organize an Association to accept and take charge of Mr. Lincoln—to take charge of his sacred body—to properly inter it—to guard and take care of it in all future time, or at least as long as an Association can exist. After our return to the city I found that they had made me President of the Association, because I happened to be Governor of the State. I accepted the office cheerfully, as a pleasant burden imposed upon me. I was a great admirer of Mr. Lincoln,—I was a great friend of his while he lived, and I cherished his memory with the highest affection and keenest appreciation. I loved the man while he lived, and now that he is dead, I love all that he did while he lived to bless his country and make you and I happy. [Applause.] God in his infinite mercy could not have put over this Government a purer and better man. He could not have lent to our nation a better instrument for the protection and perpetuation of our liberty and rights. We have brought his body back, and you all remember the manner in which it was brought back. This organization was then formed under the best legal advice of Springfield. We had the opinions of the best lawyers as to how the organization should be formed, and it is organized in strict conformity to the provisions of our statute law. It is a perpetual organization, with fifteen members, and has a board of directors to the number of fifteen. I need not state who they are. Suffice it to say that, leaving myself out of the question, they are gentlemen of the highest character; that they are gentlemen of the most reliable integrity, most of them strong political friends of the late President, and all great personal admirers of him. The body was placed in a public vault, and remained there until our association came into possession of six acres of ground out at Oak Ridge Cemetery, lying near the city limits, one mile north of the Capitol. The grounds are already beautiful, and are susceptible of the highest cultivation, adornment, and decoration. We have constructed upon these six acres of ground a substantial but temporary vault, with neat and appropriate cells inside it, and the association has formally taken possession of the body of the late President. A few days ago, under their direction, the coffin was opened, and they had an official examination, and then the body was placed in the temporary vault, the iron door was closed and locked, and upon it was placed a large, heavy stone, so sealed and cemented that it cannot be taken away, so that it cannot be removed without the consent of the association. Now, gentlemen, his body is in our State, in our keeping. He was, if I may so speak, our President. The popular acceptation or belief in this country has always been that it has been proper to recognize the worth and merit of any great and good man, by a suitable memento, a suitable monument after his death. I do not know that you, or myself, would be able to stand up against and drive back this public belief in our community. It is a strong faith in the people that great and good men should be honored by the living who come after them. Whatever may be your opinions or mine of the impropriety of erecting a monument over any dead body, neither you, nor I, nor any one of us are able to combat this popular acceptation and belief. As an association, we feel differently from you. We are citizens of the State and nation, and in that way feel as you do; but we also feel that we have a sacred trust in our keeping, that we have a sacred responsibility resting upon us. I feel it individually, and I know that every other member of the association feels it keenly. We feel that we cannot omit to do any reasonable thing to accomplish this great purpose. Our organization is complete. We have paid all charges against the association of every character. Every debt is liquidated. We have a temporary vault that I think you would all agree is suitable and sufficient for the present, if you could look at it, and beside that, in addition we have in our treasury, and our treasury is kept by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, Mr. Beveridge—our funds are in his keeping—we have, to the credit of the association $62,000 in 7-30 U. S. bonds, upon which we draw our semi-annual interest, and immediately invest it in the same character of securities, and thus we keep the fund secure. We are very careful about what our expenses are. We are exceedingly prudent about letting a solitary cent go unless it goes under an obvious necessity.

This much I feel it my duty to state to you. Now, fellow-citizens, he reposes in the capital of our State. He is in the charge and keeping of this Association, and we feel that it is our duty to complete that monument over his dead body. We feel, too, that it should be a suitable monument, that it should not be a vain effort by a forgetful people to do justice to a great man and reflect credit upon a great people. We are not a small people; we are not an inconsiderate and thankless people. Our reputation stands fair before the world for intelligence, liberality and wisdom, and I say the subject before us is a profound one—one that appeals to the heart of every man that loves his country or loves a good man and a good deed. We must put over him a suitable monument. We feel that we dare not attempt to build over his body a monument that the citizens of Illinois and of this country should say was unsuitable, or was a cheap one, or one that did not come up to the dignity of his character and the dignity of the American people. We call it a national monument because it is to stand over his remains at the capital of the State where he lived and from which he was chosen to be President. The other States are now yielding this to us. At first they were unwilling to do so—they said, "We will not agree that it shall be called a national monument unless it is placed at the national capital;" but I am happy to be able to say that that objection is fast dying out; that the efforts made in the different States and different parts of the country to erect a monument to Mr. Lincoln are partially giving way and dying out, and no longer is there any objection to our being called the "National Monument." So soon as it gets that reputation—as soon as that is accorded to it—then the question is forever settled as to its national character.

We have in the possession of our Association several designs presented to us, for this monument, by competent artists and sculptors—designs presented by gentlemen of genius and ability, but there is no one presented that does not contemplate the expenditure of at least $250,000 to construct it in any proper spirit. We have, as I before said, $62,000 now, but as an Association we feel that we have no right to stop—with this special responsibility resting upon us, as gentlemen representing the State, and standing over the ashes of that great man, we have no right to stop now. We hold it our duty to present it to all the gentlemen of this State, as of all the States of the Union, to endeavor to raise by voluntary contributions enough to erect a monument over him which every American citizen shall see is a suitable one, not only to his memory, but reflecting the true character of the American people. We came to your city not unaware of the condition of things at this time, but we are on our way to the Eastern States, and we desire to say there that the subject has been presented to the city of Chicago through its Board of Trade. We thought—it was so deemed by the Association—that this was the most suitable and dignified manner of presenting the thing to the people, and we—Mr. Hatch and myself—were selected, without reference to our convenience at all; the duty was imposed upon us of thus presenting it, and we accepted it cheerfully, to come here, before this corporation or Association, to submit these general remarks, and leave it to you gentlemen—leave it to you who partially, if not fully, represent this great city of the West—the great city of Mr. Lincoln's own State—to leave it to you to say, at such time as you shall choose, and in such manner as shall be most agreeable to you, what you can do toward assisting us in the erection of this monument. We know of no better way of presenting the subject. I have presented to you a fair, plain statement of the case; and have told you the purposes we have in view, the means by which we hope to attain our end, the purposes we expect to accomplish, the amount we need, and I say to you now, and I would say to this whole city, that we shall feel, as an Association, grateful to Chicago, to the citizens of this city, if they will take this subject up and give us what they consider is a proper and suitable and liberal appropriation. We do not ask you for any amount—we leave that to your own choice. Whatever is sent to us through organizations or associations to be established, or by individuals, we take a record of—of every contribution—and we preserve in the archives of our Association the name of every contributor, so far as it goes; but I must admit that with many it does not go very far. But whatever be the sum, we accept it, register the name of the donor, record our liability and pledge our faith that every dollar shall be appropriated, to the last cent, for the holy and sacred purpose we have in view. If you can help us, I say again, we will thank you. If you feel that you cannot do so, we shall not upbraid you. I thank you for the attention you have given to my representations, and without saying anything further upon the character of the great man whose life we are trying to commemorate, without speaking of your higher responsibility to do justice to him, without reminding you of what must be to you obvious considerations, without trespassing a moment longer on your generous indulgence, I leave the subject with you and shall be content with your answer.

Mr. Randolph, in a few remarks, endeavored to enforce the appeal of Gov. Oglesby. He said that immediately after the assassination of the President he believed there was scarcely an individual in the country who would not have been willing to contribute part of his means to this purpose, and he trusted that the short lapse of time since then had not been allowed to efface that proper and generous intent. He therefore hoped that this Board of Trade would, at some future and not distant day, take some action toward an united effort in behalf of the city, in the erection of this national monument.

This concluded the brief interruption of the business of the day. The visitors left the hall, the Governor having first held a short levee on the steps of the dais, and in a second after, the voice of the [illegible], monotonously rattling off the Cincinnati quotations [illegible], rose above the hum of business and departure.

The Governor leaves at once on his Eastern tour, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Hatch.

FINDING AND ROBBING.

An Honest Man Forced to Share the Plunder.

Last Saturday evening, as two colored men named Louis Brodie and Lafayette Towles were passing along Monroe street in the vicinity of the post-office, the latter picked up a package containing greenbacks to the amount of $245. He immediately placed it in his pocket, merely remarking to his companion that there was money in the package, and then started toward his home in Sherman street. When he got there he counted the money, and then at the request of his wife went to his mother's on Third avenue for the purpose of consulting her as to the proper course he should take to discover the owner. The old lady advised him to take it to the Central Police Station and give it to Captain Nelson, who would take care of it. With this object in view he set out for the Station, but when he reached a vacant lot near the corner of Harrison street and the avenue, he was hailed by Brodie who was seated on a hack, and informed that the gentleman owning the money was in the carriage. Towles stopped and took from his pocket the package, when Brodie's companion, a hackman, presented a pistol at his head, and demanded his money or life. Frightened at this demonstration, he handed over the money, but with commendable sagacity he approached the hack in order to ascertain its number. Seeing him do this, the hackman suddenly became very friendly and confidential. He begged Towles not to mention the matter to any one and he would divide with him and Brodie, and proceeded to count it. He gave Towles $100, Brodie $45, and retained $100 for his own share. He then invited them to get in his hack and take a ride. Brodie complied, but Towles, fearing some foul play, refused, and set off on foot toward the Central Station. The hackman drove along the street beside him several blocks, but finding him determined on going to the station, turned about and drove at a furious rate in an opposite direction. Towles handed over to Capt. Nelson the $100 he had received as his share, and described the hackman as best he could, and also gave information where Brodie could be found. Several detectives were immediately despatched to arrest the parties, but after a long search came back without finding either. The next morning, however, one of the officers arrested Brodie at Cameron's gambling rooms on Randolph street, where he was employed as cook, and took him to the Central Station, where he was confined until yesterday [illegible], when he was taken before Justice Milliken at the Police Court for examination. After hearing the above facts, the [illegible] committed him in default of $1,000 bail [illegible] Metzger, of No. [illegible], who lost it only a few [illegible] was pointed out by Towles.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Revere House Robbery—More Divorces—Complaining Husbands and Wives—Every Phase of Marital Infidelity.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

Suits Upon Promissory Notes—Confessions—Judgments—Orders—New Suits.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—Palmer vs. Dutcher. Default and judgment set aside, and the defendant allowed to interpose a defence upon payment of costs. A jury was empannelled and the trial of the cause commenced.

This was an action of trespass on the case instituted by Dr. Henry Palmer against Gilbert Dutcher, proprietor of the Revere House, to recover damages laid at $3,000.

The complainant, who is a resident of Janesville, Wis., was a guest at the Revere House, during last summer, at the time of the robbery of $8,000 from the hotel safe by some employe of the house, and had, previous to the robbery, deposited $1,700, chiefly in United States bonds in the hands of the defendant for safe keeping. His money was placed in the safe and formed a portion of the booty of the burglars.

The case was still on trial at the adjournment of the Court.

No. 438. Law. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages assessed at $4,500 and judgment on verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and Hons. Joseph E. Gary and John A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—George W. Haverman vs. George H. Clarke and Jesse B. Thomas. Assumpsit. Default and judgment against the defendant, Clarke, for $237.23.

George R. Petit vs. Nicholas Lane and Peter Lane. Default taken.

Henry S. Rucker and Joel S. Page vs. Nelson Morris. Default and judgment for $105.

Robert F. Shinn and Abner Shinn vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. Default and judgment entered Feb. 7th set aside and vacated.

Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company vs. John B. Wright. Two notices returned and default.

James H. Brown et al. vs. Casper Nolte. Default and judgment for $[illegible].

Polly Ann Scott vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff and damages assessed at $1,473.11. Motion for new trial by defendant.

Patrick Timorney vs. John Cheil and Thomas Brennan. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment. Appeal prayed and allowed on bond of $2,500, and bill of exceptions to be filed within twenty days.

Edson vs. Hanson et al. Suit dismissed for want of prosecution on motion of defendant at plaintiff's costs.

Frances Ann Russel executrix, and Henry J. Hubbard and Joseph W. Alsop, executors of Samuel Russel, deceased, vs. Frederick Mehring. By stipulation, judgment for $[illegible].

Wright vs. Walkley. Chancery. Rule directing the Clerk to pay over the money paid into the Court on the 6th instant to defendant's solicitor. Rule on the defendants to answer within ten days.

Dakin vs. Wagoner et al. Chancery. Service by proof of publication. Rule on defendants to answer instanter. Default of all the defendants.

Anna Hormansen vs. Louis B. Hormansen. Bill for divorce. Service by proof of publication. Rule to answer instanter. Default taken and case referred to Ira Scott, Master in Chancery, to take proofs and report.

In the matter of the petition of Alexander Reid, guardian of Francis Kent, to sell real estate. Chancery. Guardian *ad litem* appointed. Answer of guardian *ad litem* filed, and order for sale.

Whitman vs. Scammon et al. Chancery. Rule on defendants to plead, answer or demur within thirty days.

Gee et al. vs. Casey. Chancery. Rule to answer by the first Monday in March.

Curtis vs. Curtis. Chancery. Master's report, filed, confirmed and decree ordered by the court.

This was a suit instituted November 1, 1865, by Hortense Curtis against her husband Jonathan Curtis, to obtain a decree of marital separation and divorce.

The following testimony of a sister of the complainant will abundantly prove the cause for the application:

Louisa Luther sworn, said:—My name is Louisa Luther. I reside at Lemont, Cook county. I know the parties to this suit. The complainant is my sister. They were married in 1846 in Joliet, in this State. I was present at their marriage. They lived together as husband and wife in this State, until April, 1864, when the defendant deserted the complainant, and has never since been back to live with her. He left the State, and has never returned, nor contributed anything towards her support since that time. For the past ten years the defendant has been a habitual drunkard. While at home, before he went off, he was in the habit of getting drunk whenever he could get liquor, and was drunk most every day. For several years he did not do anything to support his family; he spent all he had for liquor; he sold, at one time, the last cow for that purpose, and commenced selling the furniture in the house. At one time he had considerable property, but squandered it for liquor. The complainant has supported herself for the last twelve years. At the time he deserted her, he was drinking as hard as ever. He has ever since continued to be a habitual drunkard. Every effort was made to reform him, but to no use. They have no children.

The husband of the last witness testified that the defendant had been a habitual drunkard for eighteen years, and was oftener drunk than *per contra*.

Cushman vs. Garnee. Motion for continuance by defendant denied.

The following is the trial calendar for to-day:

37. Lambin vs. Peterson.
39. Kline vs. Ogden.
40. Wehn, administrator, etc., vs. Voss.
42. Underwood et al. vs. Parker et al.
43. Zuedick vs. Chicago R. W. Co.
44. Brown vs. Woodruff.
45. Norton et al. vs. Higgins.
46. Burtiss vs. Merrill.
47. Richards et al. vs. Lathrop et al.
48. Same vs. same.

New Suits.—Dean vs. Morgan et al. This was an action of trover, instituted by James C. Dean against Louis R. Morgan and Thomas J. Zuvlin, to recover damages laid at $1,500. Beyond the *præcipe* for summons no papers were filed.

William [illegible] vs. Peter Page, Nancy S. Page, William Maher, James Maher, James C. Meagher, Michael C. Meagher and William Francis Meagher. Bill in chancery.

John Keller vs. Henry Kearns and Edwin Walker. Confession of judgment by defendants upon a promissory note for $[illegible], dated August 2d, 1865, and payable six months after date.

Martin vs. Darling. This was an action of assumpsit instituted by Hugh Martin against John Darling to recover damages laid at $1,200. Beyond the *præcipe* for summons, no papers were filed.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Not in session.

New Suits.—Pulsifer use, etc. vs. Brooks. This was an action of assumpsit instituted by George W. Pulsifer for the use of David Dows, against Henry Brooks, to recover damages laid at $4,000 for money advanced by the plaintiff to the defendant as his agent for land purchased of Peter Van Schaack and Lyman Ellis. The amount claimed is charged to be the balance now in the hands of the defendant over and above the purchase money of the land.

Beck et al. vs. Hughes. An action of assumpsit in which damages were laid at $800, was commenced by Daniel F. Beck and Phillip Schick against Thomas Hughes to recover upon common counts.

Charles Johnson vs. The Illinois Fire Mutual Insurance Company. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $600. Beyond the *præcipe* for summons no papers were filed.

RECORDER'S COURT—*Before Hon. E. Van Buren, Judge.*—Barbara Belget vs. John Belget. Chancery. Bill for divorce, upon the ground of desertion. Proof of personal service filed. Ordered to plead instanter. Default. Bill taken *pro confesso*, and referred to the Master to take proofs and report.

Alvas B. Haight vs. Catherine B. Haight. Chancery. Bill for divorce, upon the ground of lewd conduct. Proof of service by publication filed. Ordered to plead instanter. Default. Bill taken *pro confesso* and reference to Master to take proofs and report.

Nicholas Christopher vs. Mary Ann Christopher. Chancery. Bill for divorce. Proof of personal service filed. Order to plead instanter. Default. Bill taken as confessed. Proofs received and decree ordered.

The bill of the petitioner filed January 3d of the present year set forth that the parties were married in Chicago on the 7th of February, 1857, previous to which date the defendant was known as Miss Mary Ann Ryan. The parties to the suit lived together as man and wife until December, 1865, and had three children, though only one remains living. The complainant charges that his wife, almost during her entire marital life, has been guilty of adultery with divers individuals, and especially in 1864 and 1865 with one Martin Sepout in this city.

Margaret J. Wallace vs. William V. Wallace. Chancery. Bill for divorce. Proof of service by publication filed. Ordered to plead instanter. Default and bill taken *pro confesso*. Proof heard and decree ordered.

The complainant in this suit was married to the defendant in Prince George county, Maryland, in 1862, and lived with him about until the first anniversary of their wedding day, when the husband became led away by other gods, and wilfully deserted his home, continuing to absent himself and neglecting to provide for the maintainance of his family.

Susan A. Bacheler vs. Joseph E. Bacheler. Chancery. Bill for divorce. Proof of service by publication filed. Ordered to plead instanter. Default and bill taken as confessed. Proofs heard and decree ordered. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the parties to the suit were married at Roscoe, in Brown county, Ill., on the 11th of July, 1849, and lived together until the 17th of May 1864, when the defendant wholly deserted his family and has since continued to absent himself from his wife and child—a daughter fifteen years of age. It was further charged that the husband has been guilty of habitual drunkenness for the past several years.

Lizzie A. Pinkerton vs. William Pinkerton. Chancery. Bill for divorce. Proof of personal service filed. Order to plead instanter. Default, and bill taken *pro confesso*. Proof heard and decree entered. The ground upon which the wife based her application for a severance of the marital tie was desertion.

Louis Kuster vs. Wilhelm Kuster. Chancery. Bill for divorce upon the ground of adultery. Proof of personal service filed. Ordered to plead instanter. Default and bill taken as confessed. Reference to Master to take proofs and report.

Clara C. Nottingham vs. Charles C. Nottingham. Chancery. Bill for divorce. Proofs of service by publication filed. Ordered to plead instanter. Default and bill taken *pro confesso*. The parties to this suit were married on the 31st of July, 1858, in this city. Complainant charges that her husband has been a frequenter of houses of ill-fame in the city; that he has committed adultery with numerous females of easy virtue, and that he has neglected to support and maintain his family.

William Mooney vs. Dennis McCarthy. Assumpsit. Ordered that the plaintiff file bill of particulars. Motion by defendant for continuance overruled and exceptions taken.

[illegible] vs. John Kelley. [Appeal. Cause heard and given to the jury. [illegible] plaintiff; and damages assessed at $20. Motion by defendant for a new trial.

William Mooney vs. Dennis McCarthy. Assumpsit. Given to the jury.

COUNTY COURT—*Hon. James B. Bradwell, Judge.*—James Casey, guardian of Mary A. Keef and Margaret Keef. Inventory and account approved. Guardian discharged as to Mary A. Keef, she being of age. Judgment against guardian for costs of citation.

FIRE AND POLICE.—The regular semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at the Police Headquarters, corner of Washington and La Salle streets, yesterday afternoon.

Present—Commissioners Brown and Gund; also, Superintendent Rehm, Deputy Superintendent Nelson, Fire Marshal Harris, Health Officer Bridges, and Captains Hickey, Kennedy, and Miller.

A communication was received from Marie Vengel, preferring charges against officer Patrick Feeney. The communication was received and ordered to be placed on file, and the accused was ordered to appear before the Board at its next meeting for examination.

Charges were preferred by Capt. Hickey against officer James Fritz, star No. 47, for violation of sections 4 and 5 of the rules and regulations of the Board, and for incompetency.

The officer being present, an examination was entered upon, when it was adduced in evidence that on or about the 1st instant, the accused left his beat and engaged in the more lucrative business of driving in and impounding stray cows, for which he received the sum of two dollars and fifty cents.

At the conclusion of the examination, on motion of President Brown, officer Fritz was dismissed from the force.

The resignation of officer Will. H. Tunnicliff was received and accepted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

THE NEW CLARK STREET BRIDGE.—The following proposals for the building of a new bridge over the river at Clark street were received by the Board of Public Works, at a meeting held on Wednesday: J. K. Miller proposed to do all the work and furnish the necessary materials at a cost of $15,500; N. Chapman proposed to do all the work and remove the present bridge for $14,500; Thomas Mackin proposed to do all the [illegible] and furnish the required materials for the [illegible] new bridge for $12,000.

The latter proposal was accepted by the Board, stipulating that the work shall be completed by the 15th of April next.

[illegible] by our citizens of the manner in which the business of the gas companies is transacted. Their complaints are, first, that the gas furnished by the companies is of the most wretched and impure character; second, that an exorbitant price is charged for it; third, that the meters furnished by them are grossly inaccurate, and that consequently gas consumers are charged for gas which they do not use. In support of each of these charges scores of incidents and the testimony of hundreds of [illegible] might be given, were it deemed necessary, [illegible] there the faintest hope that the statement [illegible] be productive of any reformation on the part of the companies. The bad quality of the gas, especially of that furnished in the West Division, is known to all consumers, and is the constant cause of their maledictions. For any work requiring good light, such as sewing, reading or writing, kerosene or other lamps, must be used in addition to the gas, as the light from even three gas burners being found insufficient to illuminate properly a room of moderate size, while, in addition to its want of brilliancy, its impurity is further attested by a disgusting odor and even by smoke. The price they charge is also well known to be exorbitant by all who have any information on the subject. It would be dear for even good gas, but it is positive plunder when extorted for the article offered us here. Lastly, the complaint regarding the inaccuracy of the meters has been proven just by numerous tests. Very recently, a gentleman who believed that he had been grossly overcharged for his consumption of gas, tried the experiment of using but one burner for a month, supplying the place of all the rest in his house during that time with kerosene lamps. By this means, the amount consumed by him during the month was considerably less than one-fourth the usual amount, yet when the Company's bill was presented, there was a reduction of but *thirty cents*, and an inspection of the meter showed that only that amount of reduction was recorded. It is also stated that a gentleman having occasion to go East for a little over a month, took his family with him, and leaving his house locked up, burned no gas at all during that time, and although none escaped in the house, from an open burner or a bursted pipe, or a bad joint, when he returned to Chicago he found that his gas bill for that time was a few cents larger than it had been any month previous, and the infallible meter showed that also to be perfectly correct. It is hard to imagine any way by which these gas companies can be brought to reason; but if there be any way it should certainly be applied to them at as early a day as possible.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. W. B. Wright, the pastor of the South Congregational Church, has recently received a call to Mansfield, O. The congregation here are, however, desirous of retaining him, and have shown their appreciation of his labors by raising his salary from $1,800 to $2,500, and giving him $400 in addition. A church debt of $2,500 has also been paid off. It is probable, therefore, that Mr. Wright will comply with the wishes of his congregation, and remain in his present useful sphere.

Rev. Dr. Eddy will preach to-morrow, for the Desplaines street M. E. Church, to the Foster Mission, at 10½ a. m., Sunday School at 1½ p. m. Rev. [illegible] Drake will preach in the evening at 7 o'clock. Classes in Lecture Room at 9¼ a. m., and 6 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7½ p. m.

Rev. Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati, will preach this (Saturday) morning at the Synagogue, corner of Wells and Adams streets. Service at 9 o'clock a. m.

Rev. J. B. Dunn, of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Humphrey's) on the subject of *Temperance*, Sunday evening.

North Star Mission, corner of Division and Sedgwick streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Geo. L. Wrenn, Sabbath at 10½ a. m.; at the close of the service the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, Rev. J. H. Vincent, Superintendent of the Chicago Sabbath School Union, will address the Sabbath School. Immediately after the close of the school, 4½ p. m., there will be a reunion of the teachers and friends of the Mission. Rev. Mr. Vincent, Rev. A. W. Tousey and other speakers will be present; tea and other refreshments will be provided by the lady teachers. The hour previous to the evening service will be devoted to prayer and conference. In the evening at 7¼ o'clock a Sabbath School concert will be given. Addresses are expected from E. W. Hawley, Superintendent of William street Mission, and others.

Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Ontario and Dearborn streets. Preaching Sabbath morning and evening by Prof. Swing, of Oxford. The public are invited to attend.

Rev. Mr. Hammond, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, will preach at the Free Church, corner of Morgan and West Indiana streets, at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 3 p. m.

North Baptist Church, corner of Superior and Dearborn streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. W. Tousey, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath school at 3 p. m.

Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, at 10½ a. m., on "Christ's power to save," and in the evening at 7½ p. m., on "The doom of those who do not love our Lord Jesus Christ."

Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Fulton and Clinton streets. Forenoon service at 10½ a. m.; Sabbath school and Bible class at 2½ p. m.; afternoon service, 3½ p. m.; revival meeting, 7½ p. m. Services conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. Patterson, D.D. The public are invited.

Free Will Baptist Chapel, corner of Jackson and Peoria streets. Preaching on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ p. m., by Rev. N. E. Caldwell. Sabbath school at 12½ p. m. Seats free.

Central Presbyterian Church (Old St. James), Cass street, between Illinois and Michigan streets. The pastor, Rev. F. T. Brown, D.D., will preach at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. The public are invited.

Park Avenue M. E. Church, corner of Park avenue and Robey street. Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. by Rev. J. H. Bayless, of the Genesee Conference, N. Y., who is expected to take the pastoral charge. Seats free.

Trinity M. E. Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street. Rev. W. H. Smith, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. Sunday School at 2½ p. m. At half-past 7 o'clock in the evening, the quarterly concert of the Sabbath School Missionary Society will be given. Addresses by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., Mr. Slocum, Mr. W. Hitchcock and the pastor.

Divine service will be had this morning in the Temple of the Zion Congregation, on Desplaines street, near Washington street. Service to commence at 10 o'clock. A sermon in English by Rev. B. Felsenthal. All are invited.

Second United Presbyterian Church, near corner of Twenty-fourth street and Michigan avenue. Preaching to-morrow at 10½ a. m. Sabbath School at 12 m. Rev. J. A. Morrow, pastor. All are cordially invited to come.

Church of God, corner of Warren and Robey streets. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. X. Shoemaker, on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9½ a. m., and Prayer Meeting at 6 p. m. Subjects: Morning, "Feet Washing" (John xiii. 3–15). Evening, "Redemption."

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.—During the past three months the donations to the Protestant Orphan Asylum have amounted to about $3,300. The following is a statement of the subscriptions and donations from October 30th, 1865, to February 5, 1866: Mark Kimball, $100; E. V. Robbins, $100; G. C. Cook & Co., $100; Bowen Brothers, $100; Field, Palmer & Leiter, $100; John V. Farwell & Co., $100; George Smith, $100; Armour, Dole & Co., $100; John B. Turner, $100; Field, Benedict & Co., $50; Philip Wadsworth & Co., $50; I. S. Platt, $50; C. C. Garber, $50; C. M. Anderson, $50; Mears, Bates & Co., $50; Marsh & Foss, $50; Davis, Sawyer & Co., $50; Mrs. W. R. Arthur, $50; Doggett, Bassett & Hills, $50; J. H. Reed & Co., $50; King, Kellogg & Co., $50; E. W. Herrick, $50; Gillette, Whitney & Co., $50; Chas. Beardslee & Brothers, $50; Matthew Laflin, $50; J. A. & H. Griswold, $50; W. C. D. Grannis, $50; Goss & Phillips, $50; Savage, Keith & Wood, $50; Burnham & Van Schaack, $25; Stephen Lunt, $25; Dunlap, Sewell & Spaulding, $25; A. E. Bishop, $25; F. C. & M. D. Wells, $25; McDougall, Nichols & Abbott, $25; R. B. Mason, $25; Quaal & Scott, $25; Lord & Smith, $25; King, Harmon & Co., $25; Fry & Holmes, $25; Chas. G. Smith, $25; C. M. Sanford, $25; C. E. Wiswell, $25; Cobb, Pritchard & Co., $25; John Forsyth, $25; J. Steinchiner, $25; Graves & Irvine, $25; E. S. Canfield, $25; Gage & Soper, $25; F. Fischer, $25; T. W. Haney, $25; Ross & Gossage, $25; A. G. Downs & Co., $25; L. Norton, $10; Barton & Jones, $10; Beach & Williams, $5; Weber & Co., $10; E. Frankenthal, $10; F. Bradley, $10; Kidder & Co., $10; S. D. Clark, $10; P. B. Byrne, $2; J. E. Throop, $5; T. Newell, $14; Wm. Hamilton, $5; E. Bamber, $5; J. E. Chadwick, $3; Gale & Blockl, $10; Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, $100; stranger, name not given, $25; a party of gentlemen through P. L. Yoe, Esq., for bedding, $100; P. L. Yoe, 4 brls flour; Wm. A. Flowers, 2 do; Messrs. Parker, Carlton & Sprague, 2 do; B. F. Cronk, Janesville, 1 do; O. Kendall, 65 loaves bread; J. A. Smith, half dozen caps; Miss Eliza Boyt, $5; Mrs. J. W. Farlin, $5; Whittemore & Co., $25; Jas. Otis, $25; Simpson & Hughes, $25; Martin Ryerson, $25; Hibbard & Spencer, $25; Taylor & Wright, $25; J. A. Smith & Co., $25; M. D. Ogden, $25; Hunt, Barbour & Hale, $25; W. N. Woodruff, $25; Keith, Bros., $25; F. B. Gardner, $25; S. G. Learned, $25; Parsons, Avery & Co., $25; Reed & Bushnell, $25; C. & B. Bradley, $25; Culbertson, Blair & Co., $25; M. C. Stearns, $25; John Alston, $25; Grover & Baker, $30; Edwin O. Larned, $25; Jerome Beecher, $25; R. R. Day, $20; A. R. & S. H. Miller, $10; D. K. Honsinger, $10; Mr. Eisendrath, $5; M. L. Satterlee, $10.

Acknowledgement.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the Orphan Asylum, Wabash Avenue, return their thanks to the Singer Sewing Machine Company, for their generous donation of $40.50, being half the price of a machine for the use of the Catholic Orphan Asylum.

LOCAL MATTERS.

We Call the attention of our Readers to the advertisement of Plays, by McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street. b879

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.—The three best known Tonics, skilfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession.

CASWELL, MACK & CO., New York City.

Sold by all Druggists. feb10-b820-3t-sa,tu,th

Those who over-tax the Voice in singing or public speaking will find "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" exceedingly useful, enabling them to endure more than ordinary exertion with comparative ease, while they render articulation clear. For throat diseases and coughs the Troches are of service. b819

A Persian Romance.—A Princess once dwelt in Persia, whose beauty was so great that all the Kings in the surrounding countries sought her marriage; A magician had taught her "The Parisian Ladies' Secret of Perpetual Beauty," which has been disclosed to W. S. Lemoine & Co., who will send it to any address free.

W. S. LEMOINE & CO., Box 2288, Chicago, Ill. b551

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm Lozenges.—Much sickness, undoubtedly, with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "Vermifuge Comfits," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits" is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Sold by druggists, chemists and dealers in medicines, at twenty-five cents a box. de13-b779-2aw-sa&w

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, 287 Pearl street, New York. oct4-b809-6m-sa-w&s

It is true that the popular remedy known as Coe's Cough Balsam does not dry up a cough, but loosens it so that the patient can expectorate freely. Give it to the children freely, and take it yourself for bad colds.

It does not take a week to receive benefit from Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It will immediately relieve pain in the stomach, souring or rising of food, and cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia. feb6-b376-2t-tu-th-sa&w

No. 6, or Toilet Cologne, is the most pleasant and durable perfume made. It is preferred by those who use it, to the German.

CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, New York.

Teeth Like Pearls—Secured by the use of Caswell, Mack & Co.'s "Formodonta" Tooth Paste. It is absolutely free from all substances injurious to the tooth, and is used by the best Dentists.

CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers, New York.

Sold by all druggists. g442-sa-tu-th

Everyone can be Beautiful!—The "Parisian Ladies' Secret of Perpetual Beauty" sent free to all those sending their address to W. S. LEMOINE & Co. Box 2288, Chicago. b552-sa

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Go to our friend, N. F. Merrill's for kerosene oils, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, etc., 71 and 73 Randolph street. b39

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The railway speculation this morning did not sustain the extreme rise of yesterday afternoon, and lower prices made at Stock Exchange, especially on leading shares.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government list very firm on 7-30 notes. Gold Bonds steady, except old 5-20s, which were lower.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State Bonds quiet and steady. Coal and miscellaneous shares generally firm at second regular and last open boards.

STOCKS.

Stock market dull but generally steady. Reading & Pittsburgh were lower. Governments firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following are the closing prices:—Ohio Certificates, 24½@25¼; Cumberland Coal, 44@44½; Mariposa, 14; New York Central, 87⅞@88; Erie, 79½@79¾; Hudson River, 103¾; Reading, 99⅞@100; Michigan Southern, 68¾@68⅞; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 79½@79¾; Rock Island, 101⅜@101½; Northwestern, 27¾@27⅞; do preferred, 54@54½.

GOLD.

The Gold market opened with increased activity. The first transactions were at 140⅛@140⅜, but the price fell, closing at 139⅞@139⅞. Cash Gold to day, 3-64@[illegible] per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling dull. Bankers' Bills, 107½@107⅞.

MONEY.

Money market unchanged.

REVIVAL OF TRADE.

In the trade of the city there was quite a revival during the past few days, at least so far as dry goods, cotton and hardware are concerned. There are a number of buyers here from the West and cotton States.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum stock market firm. Old Bennehoff Run, $16.50@16.40; Bradley, 35c; Central, $3.15; Excelsior, $1.00; Germania, $1.83; Manhattan, 86c; Oil Creek, $6.15; Pithole, $6.10; Palmer Oil, $2.35; Shade River, $2.60; United States, $17.75.

MINING STOCKS.

Greenwell Gold, $1.10; Smith & Parmlee, $10.30; Walbill, $1.10; Quartz Hill, $1.65; New York & Newark, 24c; Second National, $3.65; Venango & P. T., $1.00; Bliven, $3.75; do. $3.70; First National, 31c.

DRY GOODS.

Jobbers' prices: Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 36 inch, 31c; Indian Head, 36 inch, 37c; Great Falls, M, 28c; Great Falls, W., 25c; Bedford, 23c; Lanark, 23c.

Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 30 to 50 hoops, $7¾@$1.65; Empress Trail, $1.25.

Bleached Shirtings—Dwight, 36 inch, 38c; Dwight, 31 inch, 32c; Greene Manufacturing Co. 27½c.

Prints—Cocheco 26c; Pacific 24c; American 23½c; Lancaster 21c; Amoskeag 23½c.

Delaines—Hamilton 29c; Pacific 29c.

Ginghams—Glasgow 27c; Hartford 24c.

Cambrics—Victoria 21c; Portland 19c.

Silicias—Clinton 36c; Lonsdale 31½c.

Canton Flannels—Naumkeag 35c; Salmon Falls 37c.

Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 33c.

Ticks—Hamilton, 55c; Hamilton, D, 41½c.

Stripes—Amoskeag, 39c; Arasapha, 30c.

Denims—Pearl River, 53c; Massachusetts, 45c.

Cassimeres—Loom Anvil, 70c.

The following despatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange:

ST. LOUIS—Trade is looking up. Staples are selling at New York quotations.

LOUISVILLE—Light trade doing. Prices stiffening.

PROVIDENCE—Prices firm, with large sales of 64 square print goods. General trade better.

BOSTON—Fine brown and bleached goods in active demand. Market generally firm and steady.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.

FLOUR—Active. Sales of spring X at $7.50@7.70; XX at $9.50; XXX at $13.50.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer. Sales of fall at $2.05; choice fall at $2.35. Oats steady at 60c; choice at 61c. Corn active. Sales of mixed at 61½c; white at 61c; yellow in lots at 63c; mixed white at 63½c; white in lots at 65c; white at 67c; St. Charles white at 70c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon lower; shoulders at 13½c. Lard unchanged at 17½c; good at 20c.

HOGS—Firm; small receipts at $9.50@9.65; dressed at $10.00.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.

FLOUR—In active demand, with sales of superfine at $7.25@7.50; extra, $8.25@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with sales of prime old red at $2.25. Corn—Steady, with sales of No. 1 mixed at 58c. Oats—Firm, but quiet, with sales of No. 2 at 35c; No. 1, 38c. Rye—Dull, and 5c lower, with sales of No. 2 at 68c; No. 1, 70c. Barley quiet.

COTTON—Out of the market; no sales.

WHISKEY—Bonded, 1c lower, with sales at 25c; free dull, no large sales.

PROVISIONS—Steady; mess pork not quite as firm. Sales of new city at $28.50@29.00. Bacon in good demand, with sales of shoulders at 14½c; clear sides 19c. Bulk meats steady, with sales of shoulders at 11½c; clear sides, 16c, loose; rib sides, 14½c, packed. Green meats nominal, with sales of shoulders at 9½c; hams, 14½c; sides, 13c. Lard held firmly at 19½c, with buyers at 18c for prime city.

HOGS—Quiet, with small sales at $11.25 and $12.00 net, for city dressed. Receipts, 2,600 head, mostly sold yesterday.

MONEY—Working easier.

EXCHANGE—Not so firm, at par buying, and 50c to $1.00 premium selling.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.

FLOUR—Firmer. Sales at $7.00 for extra spring.

GRAIN—Wheat feverish and very fluctuating. Sales at this forenoon board were 48,000 bu at $1.17½@1.18, and $1.18¼, cash; $1.19@1.19½, buyer's option all the month; $1.05 for No. 2. At the noon board sales were 57,000 bu at $1.17½@1.18, cash, and $1.18@1.19, buyer to 15th and all the month. At the 3 p. m. board wheat was active. Sales were 35,000 bu No. 1, cash, at $1.17@1.17½, closing dull at the inside figure. Oats—Sales of 14,000 bu in store at 24c for No. 1, and 20c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Sales 100 tierces salt pickled hams at 15½c. Dressed hogs not as firm. Sales of 400 at $1.80@11.15 for good weights, and very heavy sold at $11.25.

RECEIPTS—1,000 bu wheat, 1,700 dressed hogs.

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Feb. 9.

CATTLE—The trade in cattle has been moderately active, the demand for the East being good and for New York fair, but the supply proves too large, and although the market opened at last week's prices, and most of the sales thus far have touched those figures, the tendency is downward, and the market is closing heavy. D. Wetzell sold 91 head Illinois, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $101.52; 84 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $95.00, and 60 head, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $104.00. Johnson & Dewey sold 60 head, averaging 1,170 lbs, at 7¾c; 78 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $81.00; 78 head, averaging 1,060 lbs, at 7c, and 51 head Michigan, averaging 1,500 lbs, at 8¼c. F. Ford sold 41 head Kentucky, averaging 1,350 lbs, at 8c, and 23 head extra fine and fat, averaging 1,750 lbs, at 9¼c. Livingston & Co. sold 66 head Illinois, averaging 1,400 lbs, at $140.00. Lott & Co. sold 90 head Indiana, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $7.25 ℘ 100 lbs. H. Tirrell sold 44 head Kentucky, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $149.00 ℘ 100 lbs. Total receipts, 5,400 head.

SHEEP—8½@9c. Market inactive. Receipts, 6,800 head.

HOGS—Without change. Sales 1,800 head at 9½@10½c. Receipts, 7,400 head. Shipped to New York, 5,800 head.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

COTTON—Heavy, at 46c for middling.

FLOUR—Firmer for high grades, steady for good grades and dull and heavy for common and inferior; $7.85@8.00 for extra State; $8.30@8.85 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8.90@10.00 for trade brands, market closing quiet. Corn meal dull.

WHISKEY—Quiet at $2.21 for western and $2.20 for refined.

GRAIN—Wheat without decided change; $1.85 for good No. 2 Milwaukee club; $1.[illegible] for choice new amber Milwaukee in store. Rye quiet. Barley in moderate request. Corn dull and lower; 80@81c for unsound, and 86@88c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats scarcely so firm; 49@52c for unsound Western; 56c for sound do.

PETROLEUM—Dull; 31c for crude, and 49c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened heavy and lower, and closed unsettled at $25.87½@26.00 for new mess, closing at $26.12½ cash; $28.50 for old do; $21.25@21.50 for prime; and $23.50@24.00 for prime mess, also, 2,000 bbls new mess for February, March, and April, seller's option, at $28.00@28.50. Beef heavy, at $10.00@15.00 for new plain mess; and $16.00@20.00 for new extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $[illegible]. Bacon quiet. Cut meats firm at 11½@13½c for shoulders and 15@18c for hams. Dressed hogs dull at 12½@13½c for Western; and 13½@13¾c for city. Lard steady and April seller's option at 20@18¾c. Butter firm at 30@38c for Ohio; and 32@40c for State. Cheese active at 15@20c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

MONEY—Steady, at 5@6 per cent call loans.

STERLING—Dull and decidedly lower, 107¾@107⅞.

GOLD—Heavy and lower, opening 139¾, and closing 139⅞.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm. U. S. 6s '81 coupons, 104¾; do 5-20s coupons '62, 102⅞; do do '64, 102⅛; do '65, 102⅞; 10-40 coupons 93¼; Treasury notes 7-30s, 2d series, 99¼.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, quiet and firm.

STOCKS—Weak. W. U. Tel., 55; N. Y. Central, 88; Reading, 100; F. W., 97; Chi. & Alton, preferred, 118; M. C., 101¾; M. S., 68¾; Pitts., 79¾; N. W., 27¾; R. I., 101⅜.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The following are the prices of mining stocks sold in Boston to-day: Copper Falls, 34½; Franklin, 64½; Hancock, 14¾; Minnesota, 16⅞; Quincy, 37¾; Waverly, 2¼; Bay State, 8¾; Boston Water power, 29½; Isle Royal, 18¾.

MARRIED.

In this city, Feb. 8th, 1866, by Rev. W. D. Skelton, Mr. J. D. HAINES and Miss MARIETTA HAMM, all of Chicago.

In Champaign, Ill., Feb. 8th, by the Rev. Mr. McKinley, Mr. GEORGE E. WATERHOUSE, of Chicago, and Miss ESTA PERRONS, of Champaign.

In Utica, Ohio, Feb. 7th, 1866, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. B. Downs, assisted by Rev. Jas. M. Platt, Mr. WM. A. BAKER, of Chicago, and Miss MARY H. LAMSON, of Utica.

DIED.

In Chicago, Feb. 8th, JAMES B. SCOTT, youngest child of William and Emily Scott.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from 179 North LaSalle street.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Mrs. BETSEY JACKSON, aged 70 years, relict of the late Capt. Carden Jackson, one of the original settlers of Chicago.

The funeral will take place on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, Hobey street, third house north of Galena Railroad.

General Notices.

$1.00 DR. CHARLES' $1.00
HAIR UPROOTER.

For removing superfluous hair. This article will remove the hair from any part of the body in five minutes, without stain or injury to the skin, at the same time leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural.

Sent by mail to any address, post-paid, for $1.

Address DR. L. CHARLES,
P. O. Drawer 6160, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,
92 West Madison-st.

Plain Washing and Ironing, or Washing without Ironing, done in the best manner at very low rates. Orders promptly attended to. An active young man wanted. Apply as above.

Brick Machines.

All persons wishing Brick Machines for the coming season, should send their orders on immediately. Our

Hall's Improved Machine

is, beyond all question, the CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE MANUFACTURED.

Orders for Machines to be furnished by May 1st, must be sent on before March 1st. We refer to

Messrs. Whitney & Wentworth, Chicago,
On whose yards the Machine can be seen.
Peekskill Manufacturing Co.,
Peekskill, N. Y.

GRAY'S PATENT
MOLDED COLLARS.

Wholesale dealers in [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Edwin Adams Matinee.
Edwin Adams Matinee.
THE MARBLE HEART!
THE MARBLE HEART!
A Romance of Real Life.
The Sculptor's Dream.
The Statues.
Brilliant Tableaux.
The Dream.
The Reality.
THE MARBLE HEART,
EDWIN ADAMS,
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At McVicker's Theatre.
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
The Marble Heart.
THIS EVENING,
"The Heretic" and "Black Eyed Susan"
Monday—"HAMLET."
b834-4thp

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD.......Proprietor and Manager.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY.......Director of Amusements.
MR. THOS. BARRY.......Stage Manager.

The new play afternoon and night. Last representations of CAUGHT IN THE TOILS, received by crowded houses with great applause.

This (Saturday) afternoon, Feb. 10, at the Grand Matinee at half past 2 o'clock, and also in the evening at a quarter before 8, the new play by John Brougham, Esq., entitled

CAUGHT IN THE TOILS.

Cast to the whole strength of the Star Company.

During the ensuing week will be presented a series of sterling comedies, commencing on Monday with THE GAME OF LOVE.

Particular Notice—Reserved seats may be secured for the Matinee in the Balcony and Orchestra Chairs—price, 50 cents.

PERSONAL.—We note with pleasure the arrival, per midnight train, of
ARTEMUS WARD,
with the celebrated trained elephant HANIBAL, to fulfil his engagement at the Rink this evening. 11-4thp

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
Fourth Concert—Sixth Season.
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
Saturday Evening, Feb. 10, 1866.

Symphonie Triomphale. (Op. 9.).........Ulrich
Aria—"O mio Fernando," Favorita. Sign'a Murio Celli.
Overture—"Merry Wives of Windsor".........Nicolai
Adagio—(Hayden's Symphony No. 3, in E Flat.)
Chorus of Sailors—"L'Africaine".........Meyerbeer
Cavatina—(La Reine de Chipre.).........Halevy
Sign'a Murio Celli.
"The Consecration of the Temple of Solomon."....Titl
(Cantata for male chorus, quartette and bass solo,—originally without accompaniment. Mr. Balatka has written for this an accompaniment of full orchestra.)

Concert will commence at 8 o'clock precisely. The doors will be closed during the performance of the several selections.

☞ For tickets apply to C. B. LARRABEE, Treasurer, No. 174 Lake-st. 2t

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURE.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his Popular and Highly Entertaining Lecture, entitled
"PECULIAR PEOPLE,"
ON
Monday Evening, February 12,
At Crosby's Opera House,
COMMENCING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

RATES OF ADMISSION.—Entrance Tickets to Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 75 cents; Secured Seats to Dress Circle, Parquette and Balcony, 25 cents extra; Balcony Boxes (four seats) $5 each; Proscenium Boxes (six seats) $8 each; Family Circle (entrance on State street) 50 cents.

☞ Secured Seats for sale on SATURDAY and MONDAY, at Crosby's Opera House.
EDWIN LEE BROWN,
b883-4thp Cor. Sec. Y. M. A.

NORTH SIDE DANCING ACADEMY. Having completed a New and Elegant Hall corner Ohio and Dearborn streets, I will open the same as a Dancing Academy on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 14. I will at all times take pleasure in giving entire satisfaction, and cordially solicit the patronage of the North Side. J. EDWIN MARTINE. fe10-21-6a,4t-b858-4p

POSTPONED.

The Lecture announced for THIS EVENING, before the Eastman Business College League, by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, is postponed until further notice. b885-11-1p

MUSIC.
Miss MARY E. TEBBETTS,
A successful teacher of Piano Forte Music at the East, has located in this city, and is desirous of a few pupils to instruct in the above accomplishment.

Also a situation in a good Choir, to sing treble or alto. For terms, &c., apply to MARY E. TEBBETTS, 279 State-st. fe10-b834-3t-sa,tu,th-4p

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BEAUMONT'S
GRAND
PARTHENEUM
Will open on Monday Next.
b886-4p

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,
FOR NINE NIGHTS.
MAGICAL SEANCES.
HERRMANN!
THE GREATEST LIVING
PRESTIDIGITATEUR!

The public are respectfully informed that Professor HERRMANN will commence a SECOND SEASON of his renowned and wonderful
Eastern Necromantic Delusions,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 14th, 1866,
Upon which occasion he will have the honor of introducing a series of
WONDERS AND MIRACLES
Of an entirely new and bewildering character.
HERR HASEMAYER, the Assistant of the Professor, and inventor of the
CELEBRATED DRUM TRICK,
Will perform on his wonderful
"Trondnenmiphilipenotraseomomente."
Pianist—W. GROSCURTH.

A CARD.—In order that all classes may have the privilege of attending these Magical Soirees, the following will be the scale of prices: Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Orchestra Chairs and seats in boxes [illegible] Family Circle, 25 cents. The sale of seats will commence on Tuesday morning, at the Box Office of the Opera House.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

Saturday, Feb. 17—Grand Gala Matinee. Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents. No reserved seats. Doors open at 2½, commence at 3. Carriages can call at 4½.

The Chickering Piano used at the Opera House are furnished from Reed's Temple of Music.

b883-4thp CHAS. LEVI, Agent.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL.
BLIND TOM.

This wonderful Musical Prodigy will give his first Concert at the above Hall on Monday Evening, Feb. 5th, 1866.

Admission, - - - - 50 Cents
Reserved Seats, - - - - 75 Cents

Which may be secured every day this week at the Hall, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

N. B.—The STEINWAY GRAND PIANO used on this occasion is kindly furnished by Messrs. SMITH & NIXON.

BLIND TOM'S remarkable compositions are published by J. MARSH, Esq., 1029, Chestnut-st, Philadelphia.

b378-4p S. C. J. THAYER, Agent.

VARIETIES THEATRE—
115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK.........Proprietor
G. H. BARTON.........Manager.
No lady admitted unless accompanied by a gentleman.
UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
BEN. WHEELER, FATTIE STEWART,
MOLLIE BECKET, DAN. SHELBY,
AND THE STAR COMPANY.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cts.; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $3 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cts.

Change of Time—Doors open 7¼ o'clock, commence at 8.

NORTHWESTERN
GIFT CONCERT!
CHICAGO.
Saturday, March 17th, 1866,
FOURTH DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS.

$20,000 worth of Gifts, consisting of one CITY LOT, valued at $1,600; 3 first-class Pianos; 15 Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines; 5 Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organs; 25 Gold Watches; 100 Silver Hunting Lever Watches; 10 silver-plated Tea Sets; 10 American Silver Watches; Parlor and Chamber Furniture; Stoves, Albums, Cutlery, Books, Jewelry, etc.

20,000 Tickets at $1 Each.

Tickets for sale at J. H. Walsh's Bookstore, Lyon & Healy's Music Store, and L. F. Gaylord's Bookstore, under the Revere House.

For particulars and complete list of gifts send for circulars, enclosing a stamp for return postage.

All communications should be addressed to
WM. A. BRADFORD & CO.,
Post Office Box 532, Chicago, Ill.

INDUCEMENTS TO AGENTS!! We will give the Agent selling the largest number of tickets, an American Hunting Case Watch valued at $80; the next largest, a silver Patent Lever Watch, $50; the next largest, a Silver Watch, valued at $25; besides the regular commission allowed to Agents.

TO TOW AND JUTE SPINNERS.
FOR SALE

1 (double) Spinning Frame, 120 Spindles, 4in.
1 Roving Frames, 30 Spindles.
1 Six-feet English Circular Card, nearly new.
1 [illegible] feet X Circular Card.
[illegible] Looms, suitable for weaving bagging or burlaps. Bobbins, Spools, Cans, &c.

RICHARD KITSON.
Lowell, Mass.

Amusements.

WASHINGTON
SKATING PARK.
Grand Annual Re-Union of the
SKATERS OF CHICAGO.

The Directors' compliments for this (Saturday) evening to the season ticket holders of the
Central Park,
Ogden Park,
and The Rink.

All come and bring your friends.

Grand Fancy Dress and Musical
MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON.
GRAND MASQUERADE
THIS EVENING.

Two Hundred of the most skillful skaters have kindly consented to appear in Masque on this occasion.

A Full Band in Attendance.

Park brilliantly illuminated by the Wonderful Calcium or Drummond Lights.

This will be the crowning event of the season, and positively the last opportunity to see the

ELEPHANT ON ICE!

Season ticket holders to all the Parks admitted free.

SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS:
Lady's.........25 Cents
Gent's.........50 "

Randolph and Madison street Cars carry you to the Park. b919-4p

THE RINK.
GRAND MASQUERADE
AND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL,
THIS EVENING.
FULL LIGHT GUARD BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Look out for ARTEMUS WARD, who will appear on the ice with his trained elephant "HANIBAL" on skates.

THE THREE LEGGED MAN, imported from the Sandwich Islands, expressly for this occasion.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE WORLD will also appear on skates.

☞ Ample accommodations will be provided. Secure your tickets at Kinsley's and avoid the rush at the door. Season tickets will not be available, except for those appearing in mask.

Price of Admission.........50 Cents.
11-4thp

CLOG DANCING TAUGHT BY
TOM HAGUE.

For further particulars inquire at the Star Saloon, No. 152 Washington street, where you will also find the choicest brands of Ales, Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

b884-4p TOM HAGUE, Proprietor.

THE GRAND MASQUERADE
of the
CHICAGO TURN-GEMEINDE

Will come off on MONDAY, February 12th, 1866, at their Hall on North Clark-st., above Chicago avenue.

Programme.

1. Great Triumphal Procession of Prince Carneval and his followers. 2. The Star Spangled Banner—great Ballet Divertissement, with Tableaux executed by 18 young ladies. 3. The celebrated Magician and his Dwarfs (comical Ballet). 4. Fun over Fun; executed by the celebrated Company of Clowns, under the leadership of their master, BI-BI-WAU-WAU, from India.

Regulations.

1. No person will be admitted to the Ball Room without a mask, excepting members of the Press.
2. All such masked persons will have to enter a room (marked "Private Room"), to pass before a Board of Examiners.
3. All Masks are requested to strictly obey the orders of Managers.

Tickets admitting Gentleman and one Lady.........$3
Every additional Lady.........$1 extra
Gallery Tickets.........50 cents

For sale at Mr. MAX. SCHWEITZER'S, 167 South Clark-st., and at the Hall, on or before Monday evening. These Extra Ladies' Tickets will not be sold at the door.

Doors open at 7 p. m. COMMITTEE.
b850 4p

For Sale--Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Central Business Property on State and South Clark streets. Several good residences well located. Also some cheap building lots. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block. b857

FOR SALE—Dwelling Houses 241 and 243 Huron street. By JOHN MATTOCKS, No. 9 Dickey's Building. b821

FOR SALE—Fine Business Property—[illegible] feet on West Madison-st., between Halsted and Desplaines streets; or will exchange for good improved residence property on West or South Side. ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 5 Fullerton Block, P. O. Box 5929. b826

FOR SALE—We have several Houses and Cottages on South and West Sides, on leased lots, which we will sell low. A. GAGE & CO., Real Estate Agents, 44 LaSalle-st., Room 4. b869

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable business lots on Clark-st., east side, near Monroe, at a low price and on easy terms. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn st., Room 2. b838

FOR SALE—Cotton! Cotton!—A splendid Plantation of 1,040 acres, situated 11 miles west of Helena, Phillips county, Arkansas, of high land, entirely above overflow. 290 cleared and under cultivation. In a splendid neighborhood, good churches, schools, &c. The above place is thoroughly stocked, ready for the coming crop, and will be sold or rented on fair terms if immediate application is made. For particulars, &c., inquire of RICHARD A. BLOUNT, Helena, Ark. b828

FOR SALE—On Wabash Avenue—A first-class marble front house near Jackson street. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. b884

FOR SALE—A good House No. 134 North Morgan street, at a low price. Title perfect. Immediate possession. Price $2,500. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2. b898

FOR SALE—On Tyler street, 32 feet east of Franklin, and near Van Buren street bridge, 2 lots, 100 feet front and 125 feet deep to alley. A first-rate place for a machine shop or manufactory. Price $10,000, part time. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Michigan Avenue Residence.—The brick house No. [illegible] Michigan avenue, with lot 48 feet front by [illegible] deep, between Madison and Monroe streets. Price $25,000. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 106 Randolph-st., office No. 2. b869

FOR SALE—Sixty acres of excellent land, four miles south of the city, at a low price and in lots to suit purchasers. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2. b898

FOR SALE—Three houses and one shop—to be moved, or one house and shop can remain on lot, with cheap ground rent. Call at A. SALISBURY'S Real Estate Office, corner of Canal and Randolph-sts. b912

FOR SALE—Real Estate—4 nice cottages, 2 two-story frame houses, and one store, new house for $1,800. Also, 3 houses to rent. G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st. b816

FOR SALE—At 210 State-st.—A cottage with 4 rooms, on Jackson-st; rent $25 per month, price $400. Also, a double two-story house on Jackson-st, that rents for $40 per month; price $700. Three houses on the corner of Clark and Jackson-sts, that rent for $1,960 per year; price $5,400. A cottage, [illegible] on State-st, price $[illegible]. A new cottage on Cottage Grove avenue, price $450. A new house with 10 rooms, on West Washington-st., price $2,000. Two houses on State-st, near Van Buren, price $1,400. A house and lot on Wabash avenue, with 8 rooms, price $5,400. 80 acres of land in Adams county, Wis., for trade. A house and lot on State-st, all new, price $3,000. 300 acres of good land in Shawanaw Co., Wis., to sell or trade. Two houses and lots on Calumet avenue, price $2,500. A house and lot on Archer Road, 44 by 60, new, $5,000. Two houses and lots on Williams-st, price $1,000 to $1,500. Two-story and basement brick house on Fourth avenue, price $5,000. House and lot on Halsted-st., price $3,500. House (and lot) with 11 rooms on West Washington-st., price $5,000. A farm of 280 acres, within two miles of McHenry, at $21 per acre. [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash Avenue—A 3-story and basement frame house, No. 636 Wabash avenue, $2,750. A 3 story and basement brick house, No. 874, $8,500. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. b882

FOR SALE—Thirty farms at various points from $20 to $85 per acre. Very desirable and all cheap. Some on time, others cash. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block. b897

FOR SALE—Houses and Lots—House on Newberry st., two-story, frame, with lot 25 feet front, $5,000; Two-story frame house on Gurley st., with 25 feet lot, near Blue Island av. cars, at $2,800. Fine residence on Warren st., between Hoyne and Robey, lot 50 feet front by 180 feet deep; the house a large two-story frame, new, and finished in the very best style. Also several first class residences on the South Side at about $10,000 each. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE—House of 6 rooms and two-story shop, 20 by 40 feet. Location good for any kind of mechanical business. Price $1,500—one-third down. A. GAGE & CO., Real Estate Agents, 44 LaSalle-st., Room 4. b869

FOR SALE—House—If the elderly gentleman who called at 121 Oak-st, Thursday morning, to look at the house, will call again on Friday or Saturday, he will find it to his interest. b771

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain if applied for soon—Lot 52x196 feet, on north side of Adams, between Aberdeen and Rucker. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On State-st, near Harrison, a frame store with dwelling above, [illegible] Price $1,800 cash. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The "Erwin House," Nashville, Tenn., at a bargain for cash. Contains seventy rooms, and will comfortably accommodate one hundred and twenty five guests. Furniture new, and a large portion of the house also new, with good ranges, and everything in good running order; now doing a large business, and is the best location in the city. The proprietor wishing to go North and attend to other business. No one need apply unless in possession of $12,000 to $15,000. Address W. M. GLENNY, Box 218 Nashville, Tenn.; GLENNY & CO. Cincinnati, Ohio; or BALL'S Dining Rooms, 37 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Farm of two hundred and twenty acres, half a mile south of Princeton. Improvements consist of a large and substantial brick dwelling containing fifteen rooms, two good barns, 40 acres of timber, orchard of 1,500 trees of apple, peach and pears, a never-failing well of water and a good brick cistern. Farm well watered by living streams. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. J. G. FREEMAN, Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—80 lots [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—2 meat markets, 2 boarding houses, 1 hotel, and grocery stores till you can't rest. G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st. b816

FOR SALE—Rat and Retriever Dogs, and some choice Game Fowl. Apply at No. 1 North Clark-st. b854

FOR SALE—Saloon N. E. corner Clark and Jackson streets, with lease. The saloon having a fair run of business. Apply by letter or personally, at 336 West Polk st., corner of Miller. b827

FOR SALE—50,000 heavy whiskey and pork barrel staves and headings, in lots to suit. Apply to E. L. & S. S. GREENLEE, No. 19 LaSalle-st., Room 8. b847

FOR SALE—At Auction—A fine stock of Groceries at Constable's sale, on the 15th day of February, at 10 o'clock a. m., at No. 3 Archer Road. JOHN COMFORT, Constable.

FOR SALE—Valuable Mill Property—At East Saginaw, for manufacturing lumber, shingles, staves and headings. Engine, boiler, machinery, &c., nearly new, with good dock and shipping facilities. If not sold by April, will be to rent. Apply to G. C. PEARSON, 179 So. Water-st., Chicago, Ill. b827

FOR SALE—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a first-class Grocery and Provision Store in Jackson, Michigan, now doing a retail trade of over $40,000 per annum. The location and room are the best in the city for handling produce or doing a jobbing trade. For further particulars inquire of RAY & TEEGO, No. 20 LaSalle-st., or address Box 31 Jackson, Mich. b871

FOR SALE—Lease, Stock and Fixtures of a good Grocery Store. Cash trade of $36 per day. Rent $15. Price $1,100. Address "F. D. M." P. O. Box 195. b861

FOR SALE—I have a nice billiard room which I will sell, or trade for other property, before night. G. W. FEW, 111 South Water-st. b816

FOR SALE—An elegant, almost new, Parlor Organ which the owner will sell cheap, as she wishes to leave the city. Apply at Drug Store corner State and Taylor streets. b858

FOR SALE—A Soldier's Discharge for 1861. Address, stating amount offered, "R. H." P. O. b877

FOR SALE—A lot of household furniture, suitable for a small family, for sale cheap—$70. Apply at 48 North Dearborn street. b787

FOR SALE—Grocery—A well selected assortment of Family Groceries, and lease of store, at [illegible] Kinzie street, if applied for immediately. Stock new and fresh. b829

FOR SALE—Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a first class Grocery and Meat Market, on the West Side, now doing a good business. Will sell separately. Address Box 2414. b886

FOR SALE—Two Cigar Stores—One on South Clark and one on North Kinzie, at a bargain. For particulars inquire of WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 2. b898

FOR SALE—60,000 Brick in good condition. Call at SALISBURY'S Real Estate Office, corner of Canal and Randolph sts. b912

FOR SALE—Don't think that you have bought all of the saloons and restaurants I have, for I have just got a new supply this day, and they must be sold. G. W. FEW, 111 South Water st. b816

FOR SALE—A Mahogany Full Cabinet Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. One mahogany half case, and one plain. Also three Ladd & Webster, Singer stitch, for manufacturing, and other good machines, very cheap, at the office of the Wilcox & Gibbs' Silent Sewing Machine, 133 Lake street. b868

FOR SALE—New Swing Saw, Pulleys and Gearing for same, with heat frame, all in perfect order. Also, second hand lumber wagon and one set of second hand double harness. Apply at 66 Pierce-st., corner Halsted. b872

FOR SALE—A Family Grocery Store, having a trade of $50 or $60 per day. Must be sold. This is a rare chance for a man to get a good business cheap. Apply to NICHOLS, COOK & CO. b881

FOR SALE—Patent Right—Rare chance for capitalists and manufacturers. I am offering for sale the right for one or more States of my Patent Mowing Machine, which is the lightest, simplest, cheapest and most durable machine in the world. It will do as much and as good work as the best, with one-half the usual team. Call and verify my assertion, at the Metropolitan Hotel, for a few days only. Patent just issued. L. P. HART, Patentee. b871

FOR SALE—Two first-class light draught harbor Tugs—one large and one small. For sale cheap for cash. Layed up at Toledo, O. For particulars address A. J. HAND & CO., Toledo, O. b799

FOR SALE—A great bargain—A half interest in one of the most valuable recent inventions, out of which a sure fortune may be made. The patentee may be seen at the office of COBURN & MARKS, No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington-sts. b798

FOR SALE—One pair fine Carriage Horses, pure black, 16 hands high, 6 years old this spring. To be seen for three days. Inquire at the Richmond House. J. C. REED. b847

FOR SALE—A first-class Fire and Burglar-proof Safe, new and large size, with steel chest. Suitable for banker, broker, insurance agent or large business house. Inquire of JOHN TYRRELL, 48 Lake-st. b849

FOR SALE—A tip-top Grocery, doing a splendid business, on State-st. Stock of about $2,000. Must be sold to-day. N. B. RAPPLEYE & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 153 Dearborn-st, Room 6. b788

FOR SALE—A first class Saloon, doing a good business, with lease, license, stock and fixtures. 28 West Randolph st. b801

FOR SALE—Steam Boiler, made of the best C. H. iron, 44 inches in diameter, 36 ft long, with two 16 inch flues; also Fire front and breechen for same. Has been used but very little and is in good running order. C. REISSIG & CO., southeast corner VanBuren and Clinton sts. b882

FOR SALE—Steam Grist and Flouring Mill, 30 miles from Chicago, on one of the principal railroads. Has 2 run of stones and plenty of custom work. A good sorghum mill attached, is also for sale. Address "MILL OWNER," Tribune office. b887

FOR SALE—The stock of a Boot, Shoe and Hat and Cap Store, situated on the C. B. & Q. railroad, in one of the best business towns in the West. Doing a good paying business. Amount of stock about $4,500. Will sell for cash only. For particulars inquire of W. C. LINCOLN, with McDougall, Nichols & Abbott, 37 Lake st. b883

FOR SALE—A twenty-five horse Engine, in perfect running order; a new thirty horse power Tubular Boiler, Fireproof Grate bars, Pipe, Britchings, &c. Also Shafting, Pulleys, one Shingle Mill, 1 Stave Cutter, Equalizing Saws, 2 Stave Jointers, 1 Cut-off Saw—in fact, everything complete, for a Stave Factory. All for sale cheap for cash. For particulars inquire of THOS. GOODWILLIE, Packing Box Manufacturer, east end of North Water-street, North Pier. b883

FOR SALE—One first-class Stationary Engine, made by Atlantic Works, Boston, Mass., 8 inch bore, 20 inch stroke, pump and heater, fire-box boiler, 32 inch diameter, single flue, 16 ft long, fire box [illegible] inches—for $1,600. Apply to Northwestern Manufacturing Company, Jefferson street, between Lake and Randolph.

FOR SALE—60 Vessels and 4 Tugs. By B. F. DAVISON, Ship Broker, office corner South Water and Clark sts, Room 4, Wheeler's Building, up stairs. b823

FOR SALE—Woolen Machinery. 4 plain narrow Cassimere Looms, 1 double and twist Machine with [illegible] spindles—all nearly new. J. W. WHITE, Hanover, Ills. feb6-b867

Boarding.

BOARDING—Mallory's Boarding House. This model House, No. 112 Adams street, is now open for examination by parties wishing first-class board. No pains or expense have been spared to rank it No. 1 of the city. Ladies and gents parlors in abundance.

BOARDING—A gentleman desirous of a comfortable home in a private French family, with excellent board and good room—best references required—will call at 334 Wabash avenue. b889

BOARDING—Good rooms with board can now be had by applying at 23 Michigan avenue. Day boarders taken. One large front room, with fire, if wanted. b877

BOARDING—Boarding can be had for four gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives at 157 South Jefferson street, one block from street cars. Terms moderate and good rooms. b885

BOARDING—One gentlemen or two who would lodge together, can be accommodated with a pleasant room, warmed and lighted, and first-class board in a private family. Inquire at No. 10 P. O. Block.

BOARDING—Four gentlemen boarders can be accommodated with a nice pleasant front room and board at 174 East Madison street. b899

BOARDING—Boarders wanted at 47 South Clark street—21 meals $4.50. Breakfast from 6 to 10; dinner from 12 to 3; supper from 5 to 8. b806

BOARDING—A desirable furnished room with board may be obtained at 128 West Washington-st. b857

BOARDING—Two front rooms, with closets, unfurnished, with board, east of Union Park, Gothic house, 539 West Madison-st. b888

BOARDING—One large furnished room for four gentlemen, with board, at 293 Michigan-st. Day boarders wanted. b886

BOARDING—A pleasant room and board for two gentlemen. Also, a few day boarders wanted. Apply at 163 Illinois st. References given and required. b809

BOARDING—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and nicely furnished rooms, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Pleasantly located on West Side, two blocks from street cars and 15 minutes' walk from Court House. Address "X," Tribune office. b846

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms, first-class board, with good attendance, at $7. Day board $5 per week, at the Bristol House, 158 Michigan-st, next door to corner of North Clark-st. b794

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at 295 Michigan-st, North Side. b771

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of furnished rooms, with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also, a single room and board, can be obtained at the ST. CLOUD HOUSE, 112 and 114 South Franklin street, only two minutes' walk from the Court House. VISTON & HAYNES. b884

Boarding--Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—With furnished room or rooms, for gentleman and wife. Private family and West Side preferred. Address immediately with terms Box 3874. b842

BOARDING—Wanted—A family of three want board and furnished room or rooms on Michigan or Wabash avenue. Would rent a small furnished house, centrally located. Address Box 1436. b789

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS.
Rich New Furniture,
PIANO-FORTES, &c.
AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st, consisting of a rich assortment of Oil Walnut Bedroom Suites, fine Parlor Sets in Silk, Repps and Haircloth, including a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining-room Furniture.

Also, one Rosewood 7-octave Piano-forte, made by A. J. Lane, of Boston.

Also, a quantity of Second-hand Household Furniture, &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF
CROCKERY
AT AUCTION,
BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,

At their salesrooms, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dining, Breakfast and Tea Ware, in best White Granite. [illegible]

Wanted--Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A situation as saleswoman in a first-class cigar store. Address "M. L. M.," Chicago, Ill. b871

WANTED—Any gentleman having two or three motherless little children, can find a competent person to take charge of them, by addressing Mrs. BESSIE, Chicago, Ill. b889

WANTED—Everybody to buy the Indelible Ink and Honey receipts. Price 50 cents each, or both for 50 cents. Address L. BLOOD, Hillsdale, Mich. b873

WANTED—A man to take an interest in a safe and well established business; and the best paying business in the city, with a capital of $[illegible]. None but those meaning business need call. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn st. b869

WANTED—A House—Wanted to purchase or rent a fine residence on Michigan or Wabash avenues not above Harmon Court. Address "BANKER," Chicago, Ill. b738

WANTED—A good medium stand safe. Also 500 feet gas pipe. LANE & FOSTER, Lake Street Mills. b866

WANTED—All manufacturers, and others interested in the best corn-sheller yet invented, to call and see the patent lever. It is self-regulating, shells both large and small ears perfectly clean without alteration, and winnows the corn ready for grinding. We challenge the world to produce its equal. State and county rights for sale on liberal terms. CAHOON MANUFACTURING CO., 233 Lake street. b869

WANTED—To Commission Men—A situation as Book-keeper in a commission house, by an experienced accountant, and one well acquainted with the business in this city. Best city references. Address, for four days, "I. O.," Tribune office. b789

WANTED—To Buy—A small, light-draught steamboat, good power and well built. Address "J.J.J.," P. O. Drawer 6456, Chicago, Ill. b890

WANTED—Two furnished rooms without board, centrally located, for a small family without children. Apply immediately at room 3, Larmon Block, 97 Clark street. b970

WANTED—We want to buy a well-built house of about 8 rooms, near Union Park. A. GAGE & CO., Real Estate Agents, 44 LaSalle street. b867

WANTED—Live men to sell a patent machine for grinding knives, shears, scissors, scythes, reaper knives and all kinds of edge tools. Sells in every factory, shop, hotel, saloon, steamboat, vessel, canal boat, &c. It is permanent and sells at all seasons of the year; grinds on one or both sides at the same time; don't get out of order or wear out. A blind person or child can use it. One hundred agents are now making from $10 to $30 per day and we require at once 1,000 more energetic men to do likewise. Sample machines sent with full directions, selling at retail for $3.50, and allowing larger profits than any other agency business. FULLER & COOK, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 28. Send two postage stamps for reply. b777

WANTED—From three to ten acres of land, from three to twelve miles from the city. Address 144 South [illegible] b879

WANTED—To see parties who desire to make $1,000 per month. Unparalleled inducements for making money. The attention of the public is called to a new and valuable invention, patent issued January 23, 1866. This invention offers inducements for making money unequalled by any enterprise, not excepting "petroleum." In order to more readily introduce this invention, the inventor now offers for sale State rights at a great bargain. Call at room adjoining Morse's Merchant's Exchange and News Room. F. H. ROPER & CO., P. O. Box 2746. b863

WANTED—All Married Ladies and those contemplating marriage, to send for a secret circular for the married. Address Dr. J. S. LeBARRON, Box 3699, Chicago, Ill. b862

WANTED—5,000 second hand Carbon or Benzole barrels, for which we will pay the highest market price. ARMSTRONG & CO., 12 LaSalle-st. b499

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de30-b545-16w

WANTED—Agents—Can make $5 to $7 per day selling Knife Sharpeners. Call from 8 to 12 a. m. and see them at 164 Randolph-st., Room 6. J. W. JONES. b838

Wanted--Male Help.

WANTED—An engineer to run a stationary engine. Apply at 240 South Water street. b842

WANTED—Book-keeper—One thoroughly acquainted with double entry may address, giving reference and salary expected, "A. B.," Tribune Office. Position permanent to the right man. b843

WANTED—A half grown boy for a doctor's office. Good references required. Apply at 221 East Madison street. b891

WANTED—A good journeyman Barber. Best wages and steady employment. A steady man preferred. Apply at No. 62 Dearborn street, A. RIBOLLA. b880

WANTED—All men looking for employment, to apply at 87 Washington street, Room 5, up stairs, to procure a good, paying situation, as this is the only reliable office in the city. MILLER & CO. b831

WANTED—A Good Tinner.—One thoroughly acquainted with tin, copper and sheet iron work. A German preferred. Address NICAR, DEMING & CO., South Bend, Ind. b829

WANTED—Disabled officers and soldiers honorably discharged, can obtain good employment by addressing Post Office Box 1984. Those minus an arm or even a leg can attend to it. feb5-b289

Wanted--Female Help.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Reference required. Apply at 729 North Wells street. b842

WANTED—A girl at 360 West Madison street. A good cook, ironer and washer. Recommendations as to ability and character required. b844

WANTED—Immediatly, one experienced prescription drug clerk. None other need apply at 580 West Lake street. b845

WANTED—First-class shirt makers who have sewing machines and can bring them to our factory, (fourth floor, Cobb's building). None others need apply. J. E. WILSON CO., 126 Dearborn street. b829

WANTED—Two good Servants in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, wages $3 per week; the other as housemaid, wages $2.50 per week. Apply at 816 Indiana av., corner of 16th st. b818

Wanted--To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—A house of from 8 to 10 rooms, in a good location, convenient to street cars. Any one having such may find a careful and responsible tenant. Address, stating location, &c., P. O. box 1570. Chicago. b860

WANTED—To Rent—A Store, 1st or 2d floor, on Lake, Washington, Randolph or Clark street. Address, stating terms and location, "G A N," Tribune office. b775

WANTED—To Rent—A good Store or second floor, for a light, dry, wholesale business, on Lake, Dearborn, State, Randolph, Washington or Clark sts. Address "J Q," Tribune office, stating location and terms. b841

WANTED—To Rent—A House, furnished or unfurnished, in a good neighborhood and healthy locality, by a genteel family. Possession now or May 1st. Rent from $400 to $600 per annum. Address "X," 190 Lake st. b850

WANTED—To Rent—Store, on or near South Water street. Possession May 1st, 1866. Address "G H V," Tribune office.

To Rent.

TO RENT—For a term of years, a building three stories high, 40x114, suitable for a shop. Apply at 156 Canal street. b830

TO RENT—From May 1st, the second story of the marble building, northeast corner Randolph and LaSalle streets. Inquire of S. B. WILEY, room 11, Metropolitan Block. b853

TO RENT—With genteel board, a nice suite of unfurnished rooms, desirably located, on West side, in a private family. Inquire of T. B. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block. b841

TO RENT—A good salesroom, with apartments back convenient for a family, on Wells street, near Monroe, at sign of "Bakery &c." Inquire of T. BELFIELD, & CO., No. 10 P. O. Block. b841

TO RENT—The third and fourth floors of store, No. 115 Lake street. Apply to the AMERICAN CLOCK CO., on the premises. b860

TO RENT—Office, also deskroom, in a large, well-lighted, and warmed office on Washington street. A. GAGE & CO., Real Estate Agents, 44 LaSalle street, room 4.

TO RENT—Persons having houses or lots, or Gardening Lands that wish to get a good tenant, will find one by leaving their address at A. Salisbury's Real Estate office, corner of Canal and Randolph-sts. b911

TO RENT—Desk room can be had in Smith & Nixon's Building, second floor, at a low rent. Address Post Office Box 450, Chicago. b825

TO RENT—House No. 600 North Clark street possession immediate. Also, House on Schiller avenue—possession 20th February. W. SEA, Room 4, No. 119 Adams-st. b813

TO RENT—The entire third floor of the Steel Building, corner South Water and LaSalle street. Apply to GEO. ARMOUR, 38 LaSalle street. b889

TO RENT—A very desirable Office especially for a Physician. Terms low. Inquire at 145 South Clark street, Room 6, second-door. b887

TO RENT—Second floor of brick building No. 29 Canal street. Apply to RANDALL BROS. 238 Randolph street. b804

TO RENT—A furnished parlor and bedroom, with privilege of kitchen, convenient for a gentleman and wife or two single ladies to board themselves. Inquire at No. 10 Post Office Block. b804

TO RENT—Two (2) stores from 1st May. One large store on South Water near Wabash, and one on Dearborn near South Water. Apply at Room 8, over 101 Washington-st., between 10½ and 12 o'clock a. m. b864

TO RENT—Second floor, with storage, at No. 30 Lake-st. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO. b806

TO RENT—1069 Wabash avenue. A new house with 9 rooms, water and gas. Possession March 1st. Terms $500 per annum. Inquire at the above number.

TO RENT—The five-story stone front store, No. [illegible] Lake st, from April 1st. Apply to GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—House No. 180 West Monroe street. Inquire of THOMAS HOOPS, Freight Agent M. C. R. R., foot of South Water street. b859

TO RENT—The fine lofts over the Stores 60 and 62 Michigan avenue, being some of the finest sales rooms in the city. Inquire of LINDHEIM, FRANK & MAYER, 60 and 62 Michigan ave. b869

TO RENT—The 2d floor, Nos. 47 and 49 South Water-st, 40x140 feet, (ceiled) lighted on three sides, with front and rear entrance. Well adapted for salesroom. Also, 4th floor (above), same size. b849

TO RENT—First-class Dock property, by JOHN MATTOCKS, No. 9 Dickey's Building.

Lost.

LOST—On Clark, between Madison and Washington streets, a small Black and Tan Dog, with red collar and little lock. Ten dollars reward will be paid for his return to 218 South Clark-st.

LOST—On Thursday evening, on the corner of LaSalle and Madison, a two striped mink muff, for which a liberal reward will be paid, if returned to 115 Lake street, or at 218 Madison.

LOST—$10 Reward—A small Black and Tan [illegible]

Wanted--Agents.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Shelbyville, Ill. P. O. Box 137.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] "Great Pictorial War" [illegible] 1?? Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Send stamp to N. R. LANDON [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 a year. [illegible] LOUIS COULESTE, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] "The Great Campaigns of Grant and Sherman" [illegible] popular historian, J. T. Headley [illegible] W. LILLEY, Publisher, 26 Reynolds [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] LAMB & HEACOCK, box 1459 Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] AND HIS CAMPAIGNS [illegible] "C. B. Richardson [illegible] "W. T. SHERMAN." [illegible] VENT & CO., Publishers, 94 Dearborn [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] "ORIENTAL SEWING MACHINE" [illegible] Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Great Eagle Damper [illegible] CHAMPION & CO., Agents, 120 Dearborn [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Female. [illegible] E. E. LOCKWOOD, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] WAYVELL, Box 4781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Life of Abraham Lincoln [illegible] S. S. BOYDON, Publisher, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] "THE FIELD, DUNGEON AND [illegible]" by Albert D. Richardson, N. Y. Tribune [illegible] TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] ATKINSON & CO., 164 Randolph-st., Room 6, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] "Lloyd's Great Map of the United States" [illegible] PUBLISHING AGENCY, Masonic Temple [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Can [illegible] W. A. WARD'S Agency [illegible] W. A. WARD & CO., Box 2694, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] GOLDEN & SAMMONS, 1 South Clark [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] Great Rebellion [illegible] LISHING AGENCY, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents, Agents, Attention [illegible] Address Adamson & Co., [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible] HENDERSON, Pres. Wilson Sewing Machine [illegible] Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Agents—$175 [illegible] "UNIVERSAL" [illegible] MANN & CO., P. O. Drawer 6374, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$150 [illegible] LAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] DANE & CO., P. O. Box 59, Chicago [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible] Lloyd Battle [illegible] R. R. LANDON, General Agent [illegible] 38 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$1[illegible] SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Wanted--Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] young widow to do sewing or [illegible] Call at 271 Huron street.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] Meat Market to tend stall by a [illegible] eight years experience. Satisfactory reference [illegible] Address "C. S.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] housekeeper to take charge of [illegible] or country. Address, or apply to Mrs. N. [illegible] ELL, No. 835 West Washington street.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] boy 17 years old, writes a fair hand [illegible] experience both in telegraphing and drug [illegible] Best of references. Address "C," Tribune [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] hand writer by a young [illegible] knowledge of the profession. Address [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] experienced book-keeper [illegible] Address [illegible] Box 2758, Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] German lady as governess [illegible] a respectable family [illegible] Address "K," P. O. Box 1413.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] Book-keeper in a wholesale [illegible] an accountant of twelve years experience [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] experienced and practical [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] German, English and Scotch [illegible] Mrs. JOHNSON, [illegible] street, North Division, near the lake.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] married man without children [illegible] P. O. Box 1067.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] Wholesale Dry Goods or Grocery [illegible] Box 2631, Chicago.

Wanted--Partner.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible] Address B. C. WARREN, [illegible]

WANTED—A partner [illegible] drawer 6337, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—A partner [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A Partner—[illegible] "A. B." Box 1785.

WANTED—Partnership—[illegible]